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ORIGINAL POETRY.

MEDITATIONS.

I love to gaze in solitude upon the ev'ning sky;
At midnight on the moon, when vapours glide so swiftly by;
I love to gaze upon the stars, and think that those I love
May of that blessed moment think of me and heav'n above.

And as I gaze I love to think I see assembled there,
The shadows of departed friends, the spirits of the air;
To wildly fancy that I hear mysterious voices sing,
"Time swifter than a vapour flies, and life is on the wing."

I love to hear the gentle Zephyrs sport among the trees;
To sit beneath the waving grove and quaff the ev'ning breeze;
To fancy those departed spirits hover o'er my head;
That those mysterious whispers are the voices of the dead.

And oh! to gaze on heav'n above, on such a night as this,
Must prompt an ardent hope of future happiness and bliss—
To see the great Creator's works, the "spangled heavens" shine,
Must kindle in our hearts a holy spark of love divine.

Oh, Silence! sacred Solitude! I'll greet thine peaceful shades,
Where no rude revelry or mirth thy calm retreat invades:
My soul shall there reflect the light, while gazing on the skies!
Frail Man, inhabitant of earth, thus bid thy thoughts arise!

TREMONT.

LOVE'S ANTICIPATIONS.

Saw ye not my Soldier Lad?
Once he did my bosom glad;
Little did I think he'd leave me,
Never dreamt he thus would grieve me.
But why blame the youthful heart?
'Twas against his will to part—
From my tender arms they tore him,
To the battle-field they bore him.

Lives he yet, my Soldier Lad?
'Tis for him my soul is sad:
While he's far away I languish
Here alone, in echoing anguish.
Ah! but floating rumours tell
That my Soldier Lad has fell!
In the bloody battle perish'd,
Him whose love I fondly cherish'd.

Far beyond the rolling main,
Where the savage haunts the plain,
Pale and cold in death he lieth,
O'er his corse the bleak wind sigheth.

Gone is he, my Soldier Lad;
Ah! my bosom now is sad!
Gone is he, my faithful lover;
All my earthly joys are over.

Germantown, May, 1828. J. S. D.

TO CORA ******.

Cora, farewell! with thee I now must part,
Although it break this fond adoring heart,
And O! 'tis hard to bid this last adieu,
Without one lingering, sweet farewell from you.
My heart thou'st stole, unconscious, and 'twere well
If in thy mind my name had leave to dwell;
But adverse fortune knits her angry brow,
And bids me hold, nor dare to tell it now.

O hapless fate! too cruel long to bear:
Loving unlov'd is loving to despair;
Yet flatt'ring Hope, still buoy'ing, whispers near,
"Despair not—Fate propitious yet will hear."

Alas! how oft has Hope my cause betray'd,
And, flatt'ring sweet, to me thus softly said—
"Thy Cora yet shall be thy lovely bride,
And thou, ere long, shalt be her only pride."

But, and, alas! but it is vain to mourn;
Fortune alone can ruin or adorn;
But I will hope, though all my hopes prove vain,
And all my woes be number'd o'er again.

Had fortune placed me in some happier sphere,
With thee through life unerring I could veer;
But, Cora, this Elysium is denied,
And I, forlorn, must brave the swelling tide.

To some far foreign land I'm bound to roam,
Far from my home, my Cora, and my home;
Yet O whate'er my destiny shall be,
Fondly my thoughts, till death, shall turn to thee.

How much I bleed to bid this last adieu,
No tongue can tell, no penetration view;
My heart alone, now rending, feels the smart
That mother'd love inflicts on ev'ry part.

But now farewell—yet, pity—but, 'twere vain
To ask for pity—pity now were pain.
Yet O one favour grant thy poor unknown—
Receive his blessing, tho' he ne'er be known.

And now, once more, farewell—I bid adieu,
Without one lingering, fond farewell from you;
Since 'tis my fate, I do not now presume
To change my soul irrevocable doom.

Lancaster, April, 1828. LIBERATOR.

A FRIEND.

Let adverse winds around us blow,
And fortune's frowns attend;
But deep despair we ne'er shall know,
Whilst earth affords a friend.

When all our brightest hopes depart,
And life's best prospects end,
There's nothing that can cheer the heart,
Like wisdom and a friend.

In friendship many joys we find,
Yet friendship sorrow sends;
For gloomy grief o'erwhelms the mind,
In parting with our friends.

Besides an insult has its sting
When enemies contend,
But insults double anguish bring,
When coming from a friend.

But ev'ry sweet conceals its gall,
Our brightest hopes but lend
To disappoint:—so after all
There's nothing like a friend. C.

THE MORALIST.

LORD'S PRAYER.

The following is a literal translation of the Lord's prayer in Cherokee.—Our Father who dwellest above, honored be thy name. Let thy empire spring to light. Let thy will be done on earth as it is done above. Our food day by day bestow on us. Pity us in regard to our having sinned against thee, as we pity those who sin against us. And lead us not in any place of straying, but, on the other hand, restrain us from sin. For thine is the empire, and the strength and the honor. So let it be.

RESIGNATION.

There is no virtue more acceptable to God, and in practice, more conducive to human happiness, than resignation to the divine will. He who presumes to question the wisdom, the goodness, and the paternal solicitude, for the felicity of man, of the Supreme Being, is guilty of the most heinous of crimes, and deserving of the most severe punishment. That wisdom, which is displayed in the economy of the vast system of creation—that goodness, which every page in the volume of nature exhibits in language the most forcible and endearing—that paternal solicitude which the scheme of redemption and pardon so gloriously illustrates, should silence every murmur when we are afflicted, and teach us to consider that we are chastised for the most benevolent purpose, and corrected that we may be worthy of those unfading joys for which we are ultimately designed. The globe is not constructed for the eternal abode of an eternal soul. —We should view all its perplexities, as equally short lived and transitory. He who uses the good things of this world, without abusing them; whom prosperity cannot elate, who puts a just value upon what he possesses, and is ready to resign the blessing which he is favoured with into the hands of him by whom they were bestowed, (when the requisition made is an object of divine complacency,) will surely receive an abundant reward. Resignation can alleviate the distress of this life, calm its varied troubles, pour a ray of comfort to enliven the vale of tears through which our pilgrimage must be made, and cheer with consoling expectations the gloom that lours over the pillow of death.—Who then would have the hardness to doubt the justice of the dispensations of Providence, or arraign Omniscience at the tribunal of human presumption?

THE LADIES' FRIEND.

HINTS ON CONVERSATION.

It is our wish to see the conversation of well bred women rescued from vapid common place, from uninteresting tattle, from trite and hackneyed communications, from frivolous earnestness, from false sensibility, from a warm interest about things of no moment, and an indifference to topics the most important; from a cold vanity, from the overflowings of an engaging flattery, and from all the factitious manners of artificial intercourse. We *do* wish to see the time passed in polished and intelligent society, considered among the beneficial as well as the pleasant portions of our existence, and not consigned over, as it too frequently is, to premeditated trifling, or systematic unprofitableness. Let us not, however, be misunderstood; it is not meant to prescribe that women should affect to talk on lofty subjects, so much as to suggest that they should not bring good sense, simplicity, and precision, into those common subjects, of which, after all, both the business and conversation of mankind is in a great measure made up.

It is too well known how much the dread of imputed pedantry keeps off any thing that verges towards *learned*, and the terror of imputed enthusiasm staves off any thing that approaches to *serious* conversation, so that the two topics which peculiarly distinguish us, as rational and immortal beings, are by general consent in a good degree banished from the society of rational and immortal creatures. But we might almost as consistently give up the comforts of fire because a few persons have been burnt, and the benefit of water because some others have been drowned, as relinquish the enjoyment of intellectual, and the blessings of religious intercourse, because the learned world has sometimes been infested with pedants, and the religious world with fanatics.

Ladies commonly bring into good company minds already too much relaxed by petty pursuits, rather than overstrained by intense application; the littleness of the employments in which they are usually engaged, does not so exhaust their spirits as to make them stand in need of that relaxation from company, which severe application or overwhelming business makes requisite for studious or public men. The due consideration of this circumstance might serve to bring the sexes more nearly on a level in society; and each might meet the other half way; for that degree of lively and easy conversation, which is a necessary refreshment to the learned and the busy, would not decrease in pleasantness by being made of so rational a cast as would yet somewhat raise the minds of women, who commonly seek society as a scene of pleasure,—as a refuge from intense thought or exhausting labour.

It is a disadvantage even to those women who keep the best company, that it is unhappily almost established into a system by the other sex, to postpone every thing like instructive discourse till the ladies are withdrawn; their retreat serving as a kind of signal for the exercise of intellect. And in the few cases in which it happens that any important discussion takes place in their presence, they are for the most part considered as having little interest in serious subjects. Strong truths, whenever such happen to be addressed to them, are either diluted with flattery, or kept back in part, or softened to their taste; or if the ladies express a wish for information on any point, they are put off with a compliment instead of a reason; and are considered as beings who are not expected to see and to judge of things as they really exist.

ADVICE TO A BRIDE.

"Hope not for perfect happiness," said Madame de Maintenon to the princess of Savoy, on the eve of her marriage with the duke of Burgundy: "there is no such thing on earth, and though there were, it would not be found at the court. Greatness is exposed to afflictions often more severe than those of a private station. Be neither vexed nor ashamed to depend on your husband. Let him be your dearest friend, your only confidant. Hope not for constant harmony in the married state. The best husbands and wives are those who bear occasionally from each other sallies of ill-humour with patient mildness. Be obliging without putting great value on your favours. Hope not for a full return of tenderness. Men are tyrants, who would be free themselves, and have us confined. You need not be at the pains to examine whether their rights be well founded; it is enough if they are established. Pray God to keep you from jealousy. The affections of a husband are never to be gained by complaints, reproaches, or sullen behaviour."

DISAPPOINTED LOVE.

To a man, the disappointment of love may occasion some bitter pangs; it wounds some feelings of tenderness, it blasts some prospects of felicity; but he is an active being; he can dissipate his thoughts in the whirl of varied occupation, or plunge into the tide of pleasure, or if the scene of disappointment be too full of painful associations, he can shift his abode at will, and taking, as it were, the wings of the morning, can fly to the uttermost parts of the earth, and be at rest—but woman's is comparatively a fixed, a secluded, and a meditative life; she is more the companion of her own thoughts and feelings; and if they are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation! Her lot is to be wooed and won; and if unhappy in her love, her heart is like some fortress, that has been captured, and abandoned, and left desolate.

From a late London Periodical.

A LOVER'S SONG.

You are very lovely, lady!
Soft and fair your skin;
Beauty's pencil has been there,
Blending colours fresh and rare;
Is all fair within?
Yes—that blush, with modest glow,
Sweetly tells what I would know.

You are very gentle, lady!
Humble and discreet;
Let not words of artless praise
Kindle anger in your gaze;
Praise is not conceit,
When the lip of truth doth find
Language for th' approving mind.

You are very dear, sweet lady!
Will you hear my suit?
Honest is my love, and pure,
Lasting while my days endure;
Why are you so mute?
Ah! you smile, and blush, and sigh;
I can ask no more reply.

THE MISCELLANIST.

BORROWING NEWSPAPERS.

In London it is the practice of many persons to hire the reading of newspapers; and there are carriers who make it their business to purchase the morning papers, and travel from the house of one customer to that of another, where he receives a penny each for allowing him to glance over such of his papers as the customer may wish. And in this way these carriers obtain good livings. The practice is excusable in England, where a single daily newspaper costs between forty and fifty dollars. But it would be ridiculed here; and still it would be much more honourable than a very general practice which obtains in this country—we mean that of borrowing newspapers.—There is nothing which injures the pecuniary interest of publishers, or so much annoys their customers, as the beggarly practice.—Newspapers come so cheap in this country, that they are within the means of every industrious family in the community. And yet the borrowers, when compared with the subscribers, will stand as three to one. This subject is brought to our mind almost daily by the complaints of our subscribers; and has now been revived by an occurrence last evening. Stopping into the store of one of our subscribers to purchase an article, one of his neighbors came in and asked for his paper. 'Why,' replied the subscriber, 'your boy came in for it and took it before I had opened it.' 'But,' rejoined the borrower, 'Mr.——sent for it before I was half through with it.' 'Well,' said the subscriber, 'you can have it if you will go for it; and if you do not find it at Mr.——'s probably Mr.——has got it by this time.'—The borrower went in pursuit of the paper. 'Pray,' we inquired, 'how many of your neighbours thus borrow your paper?' 'Four, pretty regularly,' was the reply. 'But you do injustice to yourself and the publisher.' 'True—I am sensible of that; but we must be neighbourly—you know, and it would look very mean to refuse to lend so small a thing as a newspaper.'

Now we beg leave to differ with our customers in this respect—Of course there are exceptions to general rules—but newspapers should never be lent.—Who (asks the editor of the Boston Courier, in a sensible article upon this subject,) who would not laugh at the idea of one half the community borrowing coats, hats and shoes from the other, to make a decent appearance on particular occasions, and the same time admit that no tailor, hatter or shoemaker could ever hope to thrive among such people? yet it is the same injury to the interest of the printer, to make one newspaper serve half a dozen readers, as it would be to the tailor, to make a fine dress coat serve the purposes of so many dandies. 'We must contrive to do without the expense of a newspaper, (a mere trifle in amount) is one of the poorest and most pitiful resolutions that can be imagined; but is ten times worse when backed by such a reservation as this—for if I want to read one I can borrow it.' What would such people say, if the community generally were to come to the determination to do without the articles which they vend or manufacture, or without their services in any way? We like to see a more liberal spirit. All trades, occupations and professions are mutually dependant on one another; and we should encourage every one who contributes his means to advance the welfare of ourselves or the community. *New-York Com. Adv.*

THE ART OF PLEASING.

The desire of being pleased is universal—the desire of pleasing should be so too. It is included in that great and fundamental principle of morality, of "doing to others what we wish they should do to us." The manner of conferring favors, is, as to pleasing, almost as important as the matter itself. Take care, then, never to throw away the obligation which, perhaps, you may never have it in your power to confer upon others, by an air of insolent protection, or by a cold and comfortless manner which stifles them in their birth.—*Chesterfield.*

A WELL MEANING MAN.

A well meaning man, when he gets a wrong idea in his head, is the most consummate of public nuisances. His consciousness of intending all for the best makes him stubborn in the wrong? he cannot conceive his honesty can be absurd any more than his perseverance through thick and thin can often put another shape of obstinacy that no experience can soften, or self will, that nothing in the shape of reason can guide.

Sir William Ouseley, in his interesting Travels in the East, describes the punishments inflicted on robbers in Shiraz, as severe in the extreme. In one instance, "a barrel or vessel was filled with powder, which being ignited by means of a long train, blew to atoms a robber that had been previously fastened to it." "To immure them alive is a frequent punishment; of this many instances may be adduced, and confirmed by indisputable evidence." "From this place to Ashar," says Dr. Fryer, in 1678, "both in the highways, and on the high mountains, were frequent monuments of thieves immured, in terror of others who might commit the like offence; they having literally a stone doublets whereas we say metaphorically, when any is in prison, *He has a stone doublet on;* for these are plastered up, all but their heads, in a round stone tomb, which are left out, not out of kindness, but to expose them to the injury of the weather, and assaults of birds of prey, who wreak their rapine with as little remorse as they did devour their fellow-subjects." Mr. Macdonald, in his Geographical Memoir, says, "The body of the culprit is sometimes torn asunder by being bound to branches of trees, afterwards separated; and I do remember having once seen four thieves built into a wall, all but their heads, and thus left to perish."

By the "ordinances for the regulation of Edward Prince of Wales, son of Edward the Fourth," in 1474, it provided, "If any man come too late to matins upon the holy day, that is to say after the third lesson, he shall sit at the water and ward, and have nothing unto his dinner but bread and water; and if he absent himself wilfully, he shall thus be punished whensoever he comes to dinner or supper." It was also enacted, that "if any man be a customable swearer, or specially by the mass, he falleth into perdition after his degree: if he be one of my lady's council or a great officer, he loseth 12*d;* a gentleman 4*d;* a yeoman 2*d;* a groom, 1*d;* a page *ib.* Also that no man misintreat any man, his wife, his daughter, or his servant, on pain of losing his service. Also that every man, at time of Easter, bringing sufficient writing or witness where he was shriven, and when he received the holy sacrament, on pain of losing his service. Also that no man presume to go to sessions or assizes, neither for his own matter, his friend's, or any man's, without the knowledge and advice of my lady's council, on pain of losing his service.

SYRIAN LOOKING-GLASSES.

The Damascus blades are the handsomest and best of all Syria; and it is curious to observe their manner of burnishing them. This operation is performed before tempering, and they have for this purpose a small piece of wood, in which is fixed an iron, which they run up and down the blade, and thus clear off all inequalities, as a plane does to wood: they then temper and polish it. This polish is so highly finished, that when any one wants to arrange his turban, he uses his sword for a looking-glass. As to its temper it is perfect, and I have no where seen swords that cut so excellently. There are made at Damascus and in the adjoining country, mirrors of steel, that magnify objects like burning-glasses. I have seen some that, when exposed to the sun, have reflected the heat so strongly as to set fire to a plant fifteen or sixteen feet distant!—*Broquiere's Travels to Jerusalem in* 1432.

THE FOX.

The common fox is one of those animals whose habitation is most widely extended over the surface of the globe. It is found in all the middle and northern regions of the old and of the new world. The faculty of rapid multiplication and diversified extension, which it possesses in so eminent a degree above the other carnivorous tribes, must in a great measure be attributed to its instinctive choice of such places of concealment as are accessible to none of its enemies except man.

The fox is not a little particular in the choice of his quarters. When he purposes to establish himself in a neighbourhood, he visits every part of it, fathoms the extent of every excavation, and carefully examines every spot that promises a convenient place of refuge in the hour of danger. As soon as he appropriates an habitation suitable to his wants, he instantly commences to scour the country, reconnoitres every post around, ascertains the resources placed within his power, and the nature and degree of the dangers with which he may be threatened. Constantly under the guidance of the most extreme and cautious prudence, and never leaving any thing to the result of chance, he lays himself down with tranquillity to taste the pleasures of repose. A repose thus guarded and secured is the only one that his natural timidity will permit him to enjoy. The excessive suspicion of his character renders every new object a source of distrust and inquietude. He is uneasy until he has discovered what it is, and approaches for the purpose of observation with slow and hesitating steps, and by indirect and circuitous paths. Accordingly whenever he is agitated by a permanent source of fear, he betakes himself to flight and proceeds to seek in some other retreat that security which he can no longer enjoy in his present abode. He passes the live-long day at the bottom of his hiding place, and sallies forth in search of prey, only during the obscurity of twilight and the darkness of night. Guided with equal certainty by the sense of smelling as of sight, he glides along the trenches of the field to surprise the partridge on her nest, or the hare within her form. Sometimes he will lie in ambush near the burrows of rabbits into which he even occasionally penetrates, and sometimes with the cry of a dog, he gives chase to those animals in the open plain. When game of this description fails, he will subsist on field-mice, on frogs, on snails, and on grasshoppers. In cultivated and well-inhabited countries, the fox finds new resources. He approaches the habitations to collect the refuse of provisions thrown out of kitchens, &c. He penetrates into poultry-yards, where he makes terrible devastation; and in autumn he will enter the vineyards, and feed upon the grapes, which fatten him, and diminish in some degree the disagreeable odour of his flesh. But he does not limit himself to the quantity of food necessary to appease the hunger of the moment. Instinct leads him, where there is abundance of prey, to lay up provision for the future. When he invades a poultry-yard, he kills all he can, and carries away successively every piece, which he conceals in the neighbourhood to retake them at a more convenient opportunity.

This character of extreme prudence in the fox is a main cause of his preservation. It renders him extremely difficult to be destroyed or taken. As soon as he has acquired a little experience, he is not to be deceived by the snares which are laid for him, and from the moment in which he recognizes them, nothing, not even the severest pangs of hunger, can induce him to approach them. Le Roi, in his letters upon animals, informs us that he has known a fox to remain fifteen days in his subterraneous hole, that he might not fall into the snares with which he had been environed.

This timid prudence, however, completely disappears in the female fox when she has young ones to nurse and to defend. The maternal instinct which in all species, the human not excepted, is probably the strongest of all feelings, effaces in the instance before us the specific character of the animal. There is no sentiment so completely disinterested as this, none in which the sacrifice of self is so instantaneous and so complete. The mother will not hesitate a moment to endure the utmost privation, to brave the most appalling danger, nay, to encounter the certainty of death for the preservation of her infant offspring. She that but a little before was all gentleness, shrinking timidity, and fastidious delicacy, who could not bear "the winds of heaven to visit her face too roughly," becomes on the sudden bold, fierce, and resolute, unshaken by all that is trying, and unrevolted by all that is disgusting. The female fox watches incessantly over her young, provides for all their wants with unwearied assiduity, and exhibits an audacity very foreign to her general disposition against their most formidable adversaries.

As the vicinity of the fox is productive of nothing but inconvenience to man, and as its intelligence augments its resources against danger, the fox-chase has always afforded a subject of occupation and amusement to great landed proprietors. Many crowned heads have been passionately devoted to this sport. Among others Louis VIII. of France gave to this species of hunting the preference over all others, and even brought to perfection the employing the hound instead of the terrier, which last, previously to this time, had been constantly used for this purpose. This piece of information we derive from Robert de Salnove, lieutenant of the chase to that royal lump of imbecility.

At about three or four months old, the young foxes quit their burrow. They abandon their parents with all convenient speed, and at two years of age their growth is completed.

LIFE PRESERVERS.

Cloth impervious to air and water, &c.—We are informed, that after a great variety of experiment, Dr. Comstock of Hartford, has found a composition which will render cloth and leather, and other substances impervious to water. Coloured cloth, as silk or cotton, does not show the water proof composition on the one side when it is placed on the other; so that cloaks or other articles of dress look equally well after being made water proof. Shoes, boots, and other articles have been in use more than a year and still retain their imperviousness. Several canal engineers have pantaloons made with feet of this cloth, by which they are enabled to wade in the water for hours or for the whole day, without getting wet.

M. de Saint Vincent has, after repeated trials, discovered that the inclosing of wine in bottles, by parchment or a portion of common bladder, instead of corks, has the effect of rendering its flavour, in a few weeks, equal to that of the oldest wines, from such covering possessing the property of only allowing the aqueous exhalations to escape but being wholly impenetrable to the spirit or body of the wine.

From Croker's Fairy Legends.

SCATH-A-LEGAUNE.

"Well, for sure and certain, there must be something in it," said Johnny Curtin, as he awoke and stretched himself one fine morning, "for certain there must be something in it, or he'd never have come the third time. Troth and faith, as I can't do it myself without help, I'll just speak to the master about it, for half a loaf is better than no bread any day in the year."

Johnny Curtin was a poor scholar; he had been stopping for the last week at the House of Dick Cassidy, a snug farmer, who lived not far from the fine old abbey of Holy Cross, in the county of Tipperary. Mr. Cassidy was a hearty man, and loved a story in his soul; and Johnny Curtin had as good a budget of old songs, and stories of every kind and sort, as any poor scholar that ever carried an ink-bottle dangling at his breast, or a well-thumbed book and a slate under his arm. He was, moreover, as good a man in a hay-field for a boy of his years, as need to be, so that no one was a more welcome guest to Dick Cassidy in harvest time, than Johnny Curtin.

The third night after Johnny had taken up his quarters at Cassidy's farm-house, after sitting up very late, and telling his most wonderful stories to Dick and the children, Johnny went to sleep on a shake-down (of straw) in a corner, and there he dreamed a dream. For he thought that an old man with a fine long beard, and dressed from head to foot in the real old ancient Irish fashion, came and stood beside him, and called him by his name.

"Johnny Curtin, my child," said the old man, "do you know where you are?"

"I do, sir," said Johnny, though great was his surprise. I "do, sir," said he; "I am at Dick Cassidy's."

"John, do you know," says he, "that this land belonged, in the good old times, to your own people?"

"Oh, I'm sure," says Johnny, "it's little myself knows about my own people, beyond my father and my mother, who, when one would catch the fish, the other would sell it; but this I know, if 'tis as your honor says, and not doubting your word in the least, that I wish my own people had kept their land, that I might have got the *larning* without begging for it from door to door through the country."

"John," said the old man, "there's a treasure not far from this that belonged to the family, and if you get it, it will make you, and fifty like you, as rich as kings. Now, mind my words, John Curtin, for I have come to put you in the right way. You know the height above the abbey—the blessed spot where the piece of the holy cross fell from its concealment at the sweet sound of the abbey bells, and where the good woman met her son, after his having travelled to Jerusalem for it? You know the old bush that is standing there—*Scath-a-legaune*—in the bleak situation, close to the road, upon the little bank of earth and stones? dig just six feet from it, in a line with the tower of the old abbey; the work must be done in the dead hour of the night, and not a word must be spoken to living man."

When Johnny woke next morning, he recollected every part of his dream well, but he gave no great heed to it. The next night he dreamed that the same old man came to him again and spoke the very same words; and in the course of the day following, he could not help going up to Scath-a-legaune, to take a look at the old bush and the little bank of stones and earth, but still he thought it all nonsense going digging there. At last, when the old man came to him in his sleep the third time, and seemed rather angry with him, he resolved to broach the matter to Dick after breakfast, and see if he would join him in the search. Now Dick Cassidy, like many wiser men, was a firm believer in dreams; and Dick was also a prudent man, and willing to better himself and his family in any honest way, so he gave at once into Johnny's proposal that they should both go the next night, and dig under the bush. When Cassidy mentioned this scheme to Peggy his wife, she being a religious woman, was much against it, and wanted Dick not to go, and tried to persuade him to take neither hand, nor act, nor part in it; but Dick was too sensible a man, and too fond of his own way, to be staid by any foolish woman: so it was settled, that at twelve o'clock he and Johnny Curtin should take spade, pick-axe, and crow-bar with them, and set out for the bush, having agreed to divide fairly between them whatever they should get.

After a good supper, and a stiff jug of punch to keep their hearts up, Mr. Cassidy and Johnny Curtin, regardless of the admonitions of Peggy, set out. They had to pass close under the walls of the old abbey, and the wind, which was rather high, kept flapping the branches of the ash and ivy backwards and forwards, and now and then some of the old stones would tumble down, and the boughs would move and creak with a sound just like the voice of some Christian that was in pain.

Dick and Johnny, with all their courage, were not much assured at hearing this; but they did not remain very long to listen, and crossing the bridge with all convenient speed, directed their steps towards Scath-a-legaune. When they got to the old bush, Dick, without a moment's delay, threw off his coat, stepped the six feet of ground from the little bank towards the tower of the abbey, and began to turn up the sod, and then to dig hard and fast. Johnny all the time stood by praying to himself, and making pious signs on his forehead and breast. When Dick had dug for better than an hour, he found his spade strike against something hard. He cleared out the loose earth from the hole he had made, and then found that he had come to a great broad flag-stone which was lying quite flat: he saw plainly that he and Johnny could no more lift it than they could fling the rock of Cashel back again into the Devil's bit; so he got up out of the hole and made motions to Johnny Curtin, minding well not to speak a word; and they threw in a part of the clay to cover up the flag, and went home to bed, planning to get more help against the next night, and fully convinced of success.

The next day Cassidy pitched on three of his best and stoutest men, and in the evening early took them down to the sign of the Saint,* kept by one Mullowny in the village, and proposed the job to them, after giving each a rummer of Roscrea.† They hesitated at the first, saying it was not lucky, and they never heard of good that came out of money that was got at through the means of dreams, and so on, until Dick ordered a second rummer for every man: then he made Johnny tell them his dream over again from beginning to end, and he asked them, if they could see any reason upon earth to doubt what Johnny Curtin told them, or that the old man came to him through his sleep, and he able to mention every pin's worth of his dress. Dick argued with them in this manner, saying a thousand things more of the same kind, until they made an end of their drink, and then he made an offer of giving them a fair share of whatever money was under the flag-stone.

The men at last were over-persuaded; and between eleven and twelve they set out, provided with spades, shovels, and good crow-bars. When they came to the rise of the height, Johnny stopped, and again told them that all their work was sure to fail if any one spoke a word, and he said that silence must be kept, let what would happen, otherwise there was no chance of making out the treasure that beyond all doubt was lying there buried down in the ground.

They cleared away the earth from off the stone, and got the crow-bars under it. The first prize they gave they thought they heard a rumbling noise below: they stopped and listened for a minute or more, but all was silent as the grave. Again they heaved, and there was a noise like as if a door was clapped too violently. The men hesitated, but Dick Cassidy and Johnny, by signs, encouraged them to go on. They then made a great effort and raised the stone a little, while Johnny and Tom Doyle wedged in the handles of their spades, and with their united strength the flag was canted fairly over.

Beneath there was a long flight of steps, so they lit a piece of candle which they had brought with them, and down the steps they went, one after the other. The steps, when they got to the end of them, led into a long passage, that went some way, and there they would have been stopped by a strong door, only it was half open. They went in boldly, and saw another door to the left, which was shut. There was a little grate in this door, and Dick Cassidy held up the light while Ned Flaherty looked in.

"Hurra!" cried Ned, the minute he put his eye to the bars, and straightways making a blow at the door, with the crow-bar in his hand—"Hurra, boys!" says he; "by Noonan's ghost! we are all made men!"

The words had hardly passed his lips when there was a tremendous crashing noise, just as if the whole place was falling in, and then came a screeching wind from the inner room that whisked out the light, and threw them all on the ground flat on their faces. When they recovered themselves they hardly remembered where they were, or what had happened, and they had lost all the geography of the place. They groped and tumbled about for a long time, and at last they got, with falling and roaring, to the door where they had come in at, and made their way up the steps into the field. On looking towards the abbey, there was a bright flame on the top of its tower, and Bill Dunn would have sworn he saw a figure of something, he could not rightly make out what, in the middle of it, dancing up and down.

Frightened enough they were at the sight, for they plainly perceived something was going on which they could not understand, so they made the best of their way home, but it was little any of them could sleep, as may well be supposed, after what had happened.

Next morning they all held a council about what was further to be done—Mr. Cassidy and Johnny Curtin, Tom Doyle, and Bill Dunn, and Ned Flaherty, whose tongue was the reason of their not being all rich men. Some were for giving the business up entirely, but more were for trying it again; and at last Dick Cassidy said he was resolved to go to it the third time, since he was now certain the coin was there; for Ned Flaherty swore he saw a mint of money, beside gold and silver vessels in heaps, and other grand things that he could not tell the use of. It was settled, however, to do nothing the next night.

In the middle of the day Dick took Johnny with him, and walked over to look at the place where they had been digging; but what was their astonishment to find the ground as smooth and as even as if there had not been a spade put into it since the days of Brian Boro! Not a morsel of clay was to be seen, and the white daisies and the glossy yellow butter-cups were growing up through the green grass as gaily there, as if nothing had ever happened to disturb them.

That night Johnny Curtin had another dream. The very same old man came to him, and looked dark and angry at him for not having followed his directions; and told Johnny that he had no right to think, and that if his *larning* made him think he was better without it, he had lost all chance of growing rich, and would be a poor scholar to the end of his days; for the place was now shut up for another hundred years, and that it would be dangerous for him or any one else to go digging there until that time was out.

The stories about treasure, which has been discovered through spiritual agency, or that of dreams, are so numerous that, if collected, many volumes might be filled with them; yet they vary little in their details, beyond the actors and localities.

*Patrick. †Whiskey.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE GLEANER.—NO. II.

That courage which arises from a sense of our duty and from the fear of offending Him that made us, acts always in a uniform manner, and according to the dictates of right reason.—*Addison's Guardian.*

We can readily conceive why a being, feeble as man subordinate to the operation of destiny, and subjected by every agitation of the elements to the risk of extinction, should look forward into the doubt of futurity with anxious dread. It is the apathy with which mankind regard the gloom of mortality that puzzles philosophy, and almost persuades us that humanity has two counter-instincts,—the one printing the love of life and dread of death on the character, while the other dims and defaces the impression.

Where the dependence is so entire, and the stake so immense, it seems an anomaly in the conformation of the mind, that reason, engrossed with trifles light as air, should overlook an event so important as the termination of existence. The fear professed to the ordinary misfortunes of life is more severe than the stroke itself; and being unproductive of benefit, must, therefore, be condemned as a silly and unmanly weakness. But when the doom comprises our existence, nature and instinct clothe it in terrors, which even the unfettered independence of human reason cannot wholly disregard.

"The weariest and most loathed worldly life,
Which age, ache, penury, and imprisonment
Can lay on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death."

Besides this vindication by nature, its wholesome effects on the character demonstrate the innocence of the fear of death, (considered as unconnected with duty,) and should revoke the sentence by which it is punished with the scorn of society.

Among the sophistries by which a contempt for death has been enforced, *Seneca* uses the following: "Mors eadem enim certe est: et id incertum, an eo quo die. Qui autem id, quod vitari non potest, metuit, is vivere animo quieto nullo modo potest." The history of man will prove that he has ever averted his eyes from the picture of his own weakness or deformity. His passions have made him a creature, which his reason, polluted as it is, could not regard without abhorrence and disgust. Yet self contemplation must, in our opinion, be most essential to the purity of the moral man. It throws the beam of shame on the dark, "damning spots" in the unregarded character, and rouses conscience to the task of purification. Even when assisted by the Ken of revealed omniscience, "self searching with an introverted eye" must discover to us our vices and vanities, and the thought of our own transitoriness urge us to reformation. He who has studied his own situation in creation; who has surveyed, so far as the contracted state of human vision will permit, the universal chain, and observed that the dependancy of the one upon the other of its individual links supports the whole, will recognize the duty of mutual obligation, and own that virtue is the task and reward of mankind. Let not, therefore, a puerile delicacy deter us from the contemplation of our weakness, while the study can afford strength to ourselves or benefit to our fellows.

Death, when viewed through the vista of anticipation, is mostly removed far beyond the reach of the present. And as time paces on in its regular progress, the expectation of death advances with equal regularity, until imagination flatters herself the separating distance is infinite. This is generally the case with those who are termed constitutionally brave, and who are heroes, not from a contempt of death, but from a doubt of his vicinity. This reckless disposition stills the reprimand continually uttered by our mortality, and withdraws that wholesome awe, with which fear enfeebles the efforts, and depresses the buoyancy of vice. The individual crimes which result, congregating, have swelled into desolating wars, till cities destroyed and realms depopulated published the absence of those barriers, which nature has instituted for the human passions.

The desire of displaying its existence has frequently united this courage of the constitution to an exertion of its powers, until mankind, though glorying in the brilliancy of the achievement, has wept over its cost. She acknowledges no affinity with reason, and is as ardent under the auspices of despotism as beneath the banner of freedom. Her life is a tempest directed by chance, where the bolt as frequently falls upon the innocent as the guilty. But it is not in her own person that she is most dangerous. When acting as the subordinate of some vice, for vice alone requires violence, she summons her chief energies, and aims a blow at virtue, which, though ill-directed, is always heavy and destructive. Ambition, vengeance, venality, and most other vices, are fearless and innocent, until ferocity be given to urge and enforce their desires. The trophies of this sort of courage have been carnage and confusion, in every century and clime; and by its instrumentality many eminent monsters have floated down to posterity upon the blood of millions. Among its numerous consequences dwelling may be designated; a vice to which, notwithstanding the fatality of its effects, and in despite of the remonstrances of reason, mankind seemed forced to render a deferential reverence. When the terrors of war sleep, this emblem representative ascends its throne and continues the dispensation of death; while the admirers of this fiend-like courage, the weak and the wicked, crowd around with their offering of blood.

That independency which forms the noblest attribute of the human intellect, is wholly overwhelmed by the blind impetuosity of these impulses of the constitution. When these laws of reason, which extend beyond their influence, direct the courage to its legitimate ends, its enobling and protecting presence becomes apparent, and its subjects greet it as a benignant guardian. In this situation it becomes the immediate antagonist of its false brother, the champion of liberty, the vindicator of right, and the help-meet of reason. It is not impelled into vice or extravagance by misguided feeling, exterminating happiness a word and life a bauble: on the contrary, it is the firm, stable temperance of reason, searching for happiness, and sacrificing existence only for something dearer than itself. That consistency which controls all its actions, wakes it to the call of duty, whether in the tented field, or the humbler paths of private life. It is the mild temperature of reason, which gives fruitfulness to virtue and sterility to vice. In short, it is the cement of virtuous society, because its defender against wild and lawless impulse; and the lengthener of life, because the architect of fame.

"Sta qui cuique dies; breve et irreparabile tempus
Omnibus est vitæ: sed famam extendere factis,
Hoc virtutis opus."—*Virg.*

The world is apt to mistake power for virtue; and its sentiments in relation to courage is an instance of this want of discrimination. Hercules, when subject to the happiness of mankind, cannot be too much admired, its effects bear testimony of its merits. But, when made the weapon of destruction, its glitter should not dazzle us from its real character. let the groans of its victims alone blazon its prowess. C.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

"HARP OF DELAWARE."

Legitimate criticism has been allowed, by all persons of judgment, to be essentially beneficial when justly and feelingly administered. Its object is to point out errors, display beauties, and give the public a fair view of the merits, and demerits, of the articles under consideration. We feel respect for the critic when we see a dispassionate disquisition on the works of an author bearing upon it the stamp of candor and reflection; but when, on the contrary, we perceive a self-important soundness of judgment being predicated upon an unfeeling disposition to view every thing under a distorted medium, we liberally and justly bestow our contempt upon the hypercritic. These remarks were occasioned by observing, not long since, in a semi-monthly contemporary, a denunciation, (we know not what else to call it) under the head of the "*Harrow*," on the poems of the Milford Bard, though the sapient writer thereof tells us he has not read the book, but supposes necessarily (it being American we presume) it must be trash.—He quotes one piece, and, without saying why, harrows away at it and the book with exceeding alacrity, supposes the bard must have been impatiently waiting for the appearance of his volume, and then very modestly consigns him and his work to eternal oblivion. Now we would ask of the gentleman, with all due humility, what can such ungentlemanly and harsh language avail? If he thinks it will stand instead of taste he is very much mistaken, or if he supposes it will give us a good opinion of his talents he is equally in error. It betrays in every line a want of discrimination and a self-willed stubbornness, the inherent quality of every ignoramus. Supposing, for a moment, the poems of the Milford Bard were destitute of every title to admiration, the language there held would be exceedingly improper. But when we know there are many among his productions which betray a warm imagination and just conception, clothed in fluent and harmonious measure, we cannot refrain from charging the "*Critic*" with the possession of self-important impotency and utter unfitness for the task of discriminating between beauties and blemishes. We, therefore, hope for the future he will, for his own sake, and for the good of the public, leave off harrowing on other person's grounds until he has eradicated the weeds from his own. W. M.

CONSUMPTION.

No. III.

Every remedy calculated to produce healthy effects in peculiar diseases, may be impeded, or liable to failure, when improper diet and other causes are allowed to prevent or destroy the intended beneficial effects. Thus in common fevers, if gross food and stimulant causes are allowed to act, no tonics nor antifebrile remedies can prevail over the fever.

The same may appear in Consumption, when the PULMEL or any other proper remedy may be used to cure it. This is another cause of the prevalent fatal termination of this disease. The majority of the physicians have not been taught, and therefore do not know how to distinguish all the kinds of Consumptions, nor how to cure it: they do not know the proper remedies to be employed, and often adopt a systematic mode of treatment highly improper in most cases; or when they employ proper remedies, they allow their effects to be impaired by improper diet and auxiliaries.

It is our purpose at present to mention some of the causes that prevent the beneficial effects of the PULMEL, in order that those who take it, may avoid the errors resulting therefrom, and not be disappointed.

1. Exposure to cold and rain.
2. Wakes, and want of sleep, or excessive sleep.
3. Every kind of stimulant liquors, except mild wines in some states of exhaustion, or convalescence.
4. Every kind of spices and stimulant condiments, except salt, sugar, and vinegar.
5. Salt meats and fish at all times improper.
6. Low diet becomes improper as soon as the internal inflammation is subdued.
7. Every thing that increases the general debility and emaciation.
8. Calomel, Prussiate, Arsenic, &c. always improper, because they unfold the tubercles, or create a vicious state of the system, difficult to remove.
9. Bleeding almost injurious by prostrating the vital system, except in cases of violent inflammation.
10. Milk becomes improper in the inflammatory and typhus stages of the diseases; but very proper in the incipient, confirmed, and purulent stages.
11. Deep meditations, excesses of body or mind, violent passions, &c. lead to fatal results.
12. Suppressions of regular evacuations.
13. Inhalation of smoke, dust, and deleterious vapours.
14. Great exertions of body or voice, or violent motions.
15. Violent Drastics or Emetics.
16. All kind of unwholesome or undigestible food, such as cucumbers, lobsters, fat, pickles, &c.
17. Warm liquors, tea, and coffee.
18. Absolute repose, laziness, and inaction.

These and many other causes may exert more or less influence on Consumptive patients, and any one of them prevent or retard a recovery, even when under a course of PULMEL, particularly if several of them should be combined to counteract the remedy and diet. Wherefore it is highly important to know them, avoid them, and adopt instead the contrary course of precautions promoting the good effects of the PULMEL, which shall be the topic of a future communication. MEDICUS.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The 10th Presidential term expiring with the 20th Congress, on the 3d of March ensuing, a choice of the Electors, and of President and Vice President, must be made in the passing year. The law of Congress (of 1792) provides, that the choice of Electors of President, must be made within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday of December. And the Constitution requires of the Electors to meet in their respective States on said third Wednesday of December, to vote by ballot separately for a President and Vice President of the United States, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. This year, the first Wednesday of December falls on the third day of the month, consequently the choice of Electors must be made on, or after the 31st of October, and before the first Wednesday of December.

According to the laws now in force, (and at present there is no probability of their becoming changed) the ensuing choice of the Electors will be made in the several states of the Union, in the following manner:—

By General Ticket, (19 States.)

New Hampshire,	8 votes	North Carolina,	15 votes.
Massachusetts,	15 do.	Georgia,	8 do.
Rhode Island,	4 do.	Ohio,	16 do.
Connecticut,	8 do.	Indiana,	5 do.
Vermont,	7 do.	Mississippi,	3 do.
New Jersey,	8 do.	Illinois,	3 do.
Pennsylvania,	28 do.	Alabama,	5 do.
Virginia,	24 do.	Missouri,	3 do.
Louisiana,	5 do.	Kentucky,	14 do.

By the Legislature, (2 States.)

Delaware,	3 votes.	South Carolina,	11 votes.

In Districts, (4 States.)

Maine,	9 votes.	Maryland,	11 votes.
New York,	36 do.	Tennessee,	11 do.

Total votes,.....261

Of those, 132 are necessary to constitute a choice by the Electoral Colleges.

ENGLISH EXTRACTS.

The English prisoners confined by Napoleon to Verdun, left debts there to the amount of three millions and a half of francs. The creditors, two hundred and thirty-two in number, after petitioning their own government in their behalf, sent lately an agent, a distinguished lawyer, to England, in order to solicit the aid of the British government for the recovery of their money.

The widow of General Durand, a lady who was constantly in attendance on Empress Maria Louisa, from the period of her marriage with Napoleon until that of her return to Vienna, has published in Paris, *Memoirs relative to Napoleon, his Family and Court*, with the marginal notes of Napoleon, as they were written by him at St. Helena on a copy of the work.

The Madras Courier says, that "the Majah Rajah had been, by dint of intimidation, induced to affix his signature to an *unconditional surrender of himself and country* to the British government. When Bonaparte was in the exercise of his power, conquering the nations of Europe, the outcries against his tyranny were loud and vehement; yet we never heard of unconditional surrenders by Sovereign Princes, of themselves and countries, to the French Government. But tyranny and rapine in Europe are probably not tyranny and rapine in the East Indies."

ASSASSINATION OF MAJOR LAING, AND CAPT. CLAPPERTON.

It is with great concern that we state there is no longer any doubt with respect to the fate of these enterprising, persevering, but unfortunate travellers. They have both been murdered. The pacha of Tripoli has received letters from one of his officers in the interior of Africa, communicating the painful intelligence.

It appears that Major Laing was severely wounded by robbers in the territory of Touat. Having, however, recovered, in consequence of the kind attention of a marabout, or priest, he at length succeeded in reaching Timbuctoo. But he had scarcely arrived, before the Foulahs, that powerful and warlike horde which at present reigns exclusively over the immense deserts of central Africa, came, to the number of 30,000, and demanded that Major Laing should be delivered up to them, that they might put him to death, "and thus," as they observed, "prevent Christian nations from receiving such information as might enable them, at some future period, to penetrate into, and enslave, the countries in Africa." Before the arrival of the Foulahs, twenty-four chiefs, among whom was a female called *Nana Beira*, (Princess-Mother,) commanded simultaneously in Timbuctoo.—One of these chiefs of the name of Othman-Vould-Quard-Aboubekir, had received Major Laing into his house, on the recommendation of the Sheik El-Mokhtar, with whom he had taken refuge after having escaped the daggers of the Hoggars.* When the Foulahs presented themselves before Timbuctoo, and demanded Major Laing's head, the best Othman-Vould-Quaid-Aboubekir, continued his escape at night, escorted by several servants, who were supposed to be trust-worthy. It unfortunately happened, however, that one of them of the name of Rebbel, had been bribed by the Foulahs; and this fellow not only delivered Major Laing into their hands, but gave him the first of the stabs under which he fell.—Every body knows the praises which Denham and Clapperton, in their narrative published two years ago, bestowed on the Sultan Bello, the sovereign of these very Foulahs who have just assassinated Laing, and Clapperton himself. It was a relation of the Sultan Bello's, Ahhmed-Lebbon, who repaired to Timbuctoo, on the arrival of Major Laing. After having accomplished his immediate object by the assassination of our brave friend, he destroyed the oligarchy in Timbuctoo, and established, as the sole governor of the city, the very Othman-Vould-Quaid-Aboubekir, whom we have already mentioned. Poor Clapperton was murdered at Sakatoo, the ordinary residence of the Sultan Bello; notwithstanding the kind reception which he had experienced from the Sultan on his first visit. This double perfidy of the African Prince, by whom the sanguinary acts have been either ordered or permitted, and that after having shewn so much attachment to the English, appears to have been simply owing to the distrust created in his mind by certain individuals, who represented our unfortunate countrymen as spies sent for the purpose of ascertaining the best means of facilitating the conquest of his country.

The London Courier contradicts the accounts of the murder of Laing and Clapperton.

A report has been made to a Committee of the Privy council by Mr. Jacobs, who has recently returned from an excursion through the northern parts of Europe.—It appears from his inquiries that the countries in which corn is produced at a cheap rate, cannot export it on such low terms as have been supposed, in consequence of the extreme badness of their roads and other causes. The English agriculturist has therefore evidently little to dread from a competition with the foreigner. The population of the countries through which Mr. Jacobs passed, appears to be increasing with more or less rapidity. According to his calculation the population of Europe has received since the general peace an augmentation of between twenty-eight and twenty-nine millions of souls. In Prussia the increase from 1817 to 1827 has been little short of two millions. The Netherlands have increased about 600,000 since 1815. In Denmark the rate of increase would double the inhabitants in thirty-two years. In that country all children from the age of seven to fourteen years are obliged by law to spend half the day in school. The new system of providing for the poor adopted in the Netherlands, that is, by "Colonies of Mendicity," is also pursued in several other parts of Europe. "This mode of disposing of that portion of the population which when capital is scanty can obtain no employment, seems," says Mr. Jacobs, "to be both humane and beneficial, and is extensively spreading over those countries in every part of the Continent, where necessity has caused its adoption."

The Thames Tunnel.—The influx of water that has recently taken place may be considered only leakage. The pumps, when employed, always kept it two feet within the hour, under head. It may now be considered as quite rectified, for, on the gradual working of the steam engine, at 25 strokes within the minute, the pumps reduced the water within the shaft to the depth above mentioned. On Saturday, so far had the water been exhausted, that its level sunk three feet below the crown of the passages, and so unimportant has the accident appeared, that it was only thought necessary to bring the pumps into play occasionally.

Nearly all the London editors are engaged in severe and sarcastic remarks on the course of Lord Eldon with respect to the Test and Corporation Acts. The Examiner, in speaking of him, says: "The ancients believed that a trumpery fish, called the Remora, by lying on the swiftest galleys, would stop their speed. This has been the function of Lord Eldon. He has been the barnacle in the social vessel which has stayed its career. He is happily scraped off now."

No further accounts from Lisbon, official or from private individuals, have been received this morning. But, from the last advices, it was evident that Don Miguel's conduct strengthens all the suspicions that have been entertained of him. He aims at the Regal title, and every arrival from Lisbon would prepare us for his immediate assumption of it. He cannot deny that he derives all his authority from his Brother, Don Pedro, the lawful sovereign of Portugal.—Don Pedro has not abdicated—nor did he intend to abdicate till after certain conditions had been fulfilled which have not been fulfilled. Besides he has received the most pressing counsels to suspend, if not to abandon, his intention of abdicating. Even, in the event of his abdication, the Regal Power would be vested in the infant daughter of Don Pedro.

The Professors of the University of Coimbra have been murdered by thirteen of the students, nine of whom were arrested and put into prison.

A fire at the Hague has reduced 154 houses to ashes.

In the House of Lords on the 18th of April, the 12 Judges attended for the purpose of advising their Lordships as to the judgment to be given in a certain case. On this occasion, Mr. Sugden, who argued in favor of a meaning which the learned gentlemen considered as the most obvious to common sense, told the Judges that they (the Judges) were the causes of the greatest part of litigation which so unfortunately distinguished that country. This effect they produced by the encouragement which they afforded to such persons, as instead of acquiescing in the plain meaning actually expressed or obviously implied in the language of a written contract or other legal instrument, exercised their ingenuity in hunting out such possible intentions of the parties to the instrument as they had avoided to express, and in all probability had never entertained.

Most of the Judges smiled, and entered into conversation with each other on the delivery of this part of Mr. Sugden's address.

The following account from Paris of the Bureau Noir (Black Office) may be interesting:—It is known that a number of clerks are employed in this office to open letters, and those thought important are submitted to a superior officer. The salaries of inferior clerks in the Bureau Noir amount to about £2,000 per anum, and, as they are each but indifferently paid, the number is supposed to be very large. This office is situated in the court leading from the Rue de Coq Heron, the entrance to which is a small door, of which each clerk has a key. A secret door leads from this office to the cabinet of the Director-General, and about 20 or 30 clerks are employed at a time, according to circumstances; this part of the business is always transacted very early in the morning.

When the letter bags arrive, a confidential person superintends while they are being sorted, and puts those aside which it is intended to open, or to which any suspicion attaches. They are then carried to the Director-General, who distributes them to the clerks in the Bureau Noir. The clerks are said to have acquired great skill in opening letters without injury, and most of them are good engravers. While the business of unsealing is going on, other clerks translate the various languages in which they are written into French. A few years since no care was taken to seal up the letters, but now the greatest caution and circumspection are employed. A great number of impressions are kept, which serve to replace those that may be broken in the process. A variety of chemical preparations are also used to obliterate the manuscript without injuring the paper. When it is wished to take the impression of a seal, one half is made of a kind of paste, which is softened and put into hot water, and the other half of a composition hardened by cold water; so that, when both are placed together the paste serves as a kind of mould, and the exact imitation of the seal is produced. Other impressions are taken upon lead; and, altogether, the business of opening and re-sealing letters, is so well managed, that it is impossible to detect the least trace of what has been done.

From the Boston Courier of Monday.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Izette, Captain Gookin, arrived at this port yesterday from London, whence she sailed on the 28th of April.

The *Algemeine Zietung* of April 18, contains intelligence from Constantinople to the 26th March. "The long dreaded news that Russia has declared war against the Porte, was only received here the day before yesterday, by way of Odessa and Bucharest. Though not official, the news is generally believed, and has caused a great sensation. The people, of whom only a part yet know this circumstance, seem much excited, and feel themselves bound to take up arms. The Divan and most of the Ulemas seem confounded, and by no means participate in the feelings of the people. The Sultan, and those about him, are said to be very tranquil, and almost indifferent. The armaments, however, are prosecuted with diligence, and the troops are marched off with all despatch. The Kurds, the Militia, and part of the *Levy en Masse*, have marched from the vicinity of the capital to Adrianople. We look forward with apprehension, and every one who has any property is seeking to place it in security. It is said that the Grand Vizier will go to the army at Adrianople, and that the Sultan will shortly follow him."

The *Gazette de France* also furnishes accounts from Constantinople to March 26. The Porte is said to have received from Alexandria "the disagreeable news that the Pacha, urged by the menaces of the French and English Consuls, had sent orders to his son Ibrahim to evacuate the Morea. This has greatly irritated the Sultan."

Eighty heads of the Greek rebels sent by Ibrahim, have been exposed at the Seraglio.

Under date of Odessa, March 31, it is said, "Every body here considers the war with Turkey as entirely decided upon. The vessels freighted by our government have sailed for the Crimea to take in troops and ammunition, and convey them to the mouth of the Danube. However, it was thought that the passage of the Pruth would not take place before the latter end of next month."

An account from Smyrna, March 21, states that the development of events is expected with great impatience, since it is uncertain whether England is to be reckoned among the friends or the foes of the Porte. There was no improvement in common, and the distrust of the merchants respecting England did not appear to be lessened, notwithstanding the British King's speech. The flag of the Netherlands is the only one that is often seen on the coast; but in the sequel, says the account, we shall probably see the flag of the United States of North America, for the Porte is on the point of concluding a commercial treaty with them. Hardly any French or English ships are now seen there.—The Russian squadron was soon expected.

It was reported that the viceroy of Egypt was going to withdraw his troops from the Morea. The Greeks appeared to be in a melancholy situation at Scio.

Private correspondence from Madrid, April 14, states that the note of the French government, requiring the payment or guarantee of payment of what Spain owes to France, under a threat of prolonging the stay of the French troops in Spain, had excited in the greatest degree the irritation of the King of Spain and his ministers, who had held several councils, and had sent a singular answer to the French cabinet, imperious and laconic. This answer declared that the French troops ought immediately to evacuate Cadiz and Seu d'Urgel; and as to the debt, it stated, that the minister of finance had found out that France was the debtor to Spain to the amount of fifty millions of francs; that the evidences of this debt had been found among the archives, the parts of a treaty concluded between Napoleon and Charles IV. signed at Paris, May, 1806, &c.

Considerable alarm had been excited at Lueda by intimations that the Landed Interest was about to make a strenuous effort to obtain the imposition of a duty on Foreign wool, for the protection of the home grower. The manufacturers were extremely jealous of the overwhelming influence of the landed interest in both houses of Parliament.

The fair Americans, it should appear, 'bear off the bell' in high life in London. Lady Hervey, (the sister of the Marchioness Wellesly) is about to be married to the Marquis Carmarthen, eldest son of his Grace of Leeds.

The establishment of mail steam packets between Ostend and Dover is to be carried into immediate effect.

Miss Macaulay is become one of the most popular preachers in London. Her Sermon on the primitive church of Christ, on Sunday week, was heard by a crowded and fashionable congregation.

Madame Catalini, who with her husband is now at Paris, has accepted the terms offered her by the managers of the York Musical Festival. For her exertions on this occasion Madame C. is to receive 600 guineas.

The annual Gold Medals, presented by his majesty to the Royal Society of Literature, to be by them given to individuals distinguished by the production of works eminent in literature, were adjudged by the Council last week to the venerable Crabbe, and to Archdeacon Cox.

Royal Courtesy.—We are credibly informed that the beautiful horse which his majesty presented to Don Miguel on his visit to Windsor Lodge, is now employed by this graceless scion of royalty in drawing stones in a cart about the streets of Lisbon.—*Portsmouth Paper.*

A parliamentary paper has just been published, which shows that the number of ships built and registered in his Majesty's dominions during the year ending January 5, 1828, was 1,285, and the tonnage 145,809; of which 374 ships, of 50,771 tons were built in the American and Asiatic colonies. The total number of merchant ships now belonging to the United Kingdom is 19,035, and the tonnage 2,150,605.

MISS LANDON.—This pretty little sentimentalist, the rage of modern days, has a new volume of poetry forthcoming. The two principal pieces are the Venetian Bracelet, and the Last Placad—the former being more of a connected narrative or story than this songstress has hitherto attempted.

The royal Spanish marine is composed of the following vessels:—Three ships of the line of 74 guns, the Guerrero, the Soberano, and the Heros; three frigates of 60 guns, the Iberia, the Lealtad, and the Restauratzine; five of 40 guns, the Perla, the Sabina, the Diana, the Arathusa, and Canilda; three corvettes of 20 to 28 guns, the Diana, the Safira, and the Veloz; thirteen brigs of 14 to 22 guns; three schooners of 10 to 16, and four small vessels. Of those 34 vessels of war, there are now 15 in America, under the command of Admiral Laborde.

The great Walnut Tree which was exhibited in this city, has, it appears by the London papers, arrived in that city. The London Literary Gazette says that a calculation has been made by which it has been ascertained that this tree would contain, on shelves projecting not more than six inches, three thousand volumes.

A vessel bound for Chili, with 160 passengers from some European port, was wrecked off the coast of Africa, near the desert of Sahra, in consequence of the violent currents in that quarter. They would have fallen into the hands of the merciless Arabs, had not some ships providentially made their appearance, a rare occurrence in those latitudes.

In 1700 there were about 200,000 souls in Venice, now there are barely half the number. There were formerly 8,000 gondeliers, now there are barely 200. There were formerly 3000 private gondolas belonging to the nobility, now the number is scarcely worth mentioning.

Colonel Sir Francis Nathaniel Burton is appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie as Governor General of Canada.

THE EVENING POST.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM---IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Aware of the general and anxious solicitude produced by the news of the sickness of General Lafayette, the following extract is taken from the last letter received from that constant friend of America, to J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore, dated

"*Paris, March 28, 1828.*

"It is with a lively and deep regret that I have heard the death of General Brown—a few days before we have been informed of the loss of Governor de Witt Clinton. Distance does not soften the feelings of a friend on those melancholy occasions. I have been very sick for upwards of two months. A bronchial inflammation, with the addition, for a few days, of a pleurisy, has confined me to my bed. I now am a convalescent, and begin to attend the Chambre des Deputes where some, very inadequate to be sure, but real ameliorations are likely to take place. Remember me most affectionately to our friends at Baltimore and Washington."

Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, the grandson of Mr. Jefferson, has issued a prospectus for the publication of "*The Life and writings of Thomas Jefferson.*" It is to be elegantly printed, and ornamented with the best engraved likeness of the author and a fac simile of the *original draft* of the Declaration of Independence, with the amendments and additions of the committee, *in the hand writing of each*. It will be comprised in 4 vols. 8vo. of about 500 pages each. Price $10 in boards, with cloth backs. This work must be interesting from the variety of new facts which it contains, the just opinions it expresses, and the peculiar by clear and vigorous style of the illustrious author.—*Richmond Compiler.*

The following is extracted from an "Abstract of the Tonnage of the Shipping of the several districts of the United States, on the last day of December, 1826," one of the documents transmitted to Congress, with the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury.

	Registered tonnage.	*Enrolled licensed do.*	*Total.*
NEW YORK,	158,451	157,837	$316,289
BOSTON,	109,383	62,392	171,976
BALTIMORE,	61,304	35,176	96,481
PHILAD'A.	63,283	10,116	73,400

John Leland.—The New Haven Register publishes a long letter of this aged Baptist Minister, preceded by some remarks, in which it is stated, that he has been in the ministry more than 53 years—has travelled 30,000 miles—preached 10,000 times—and baptized 1,458 persons. He has 82 descendants living; and is himself in good health.

A man calling himself James Johnson, was brought before the Boston Police Court on Tuesday morning, for defrauding several citizens of that place. He had hired a store, paying some rent in advance, and announced his firm on his card as "Andrews & Johnson." He obtained various goods under false representations, and gave a check on Saturday after bank hours, in the name of the firm, for one hundred and fifty dollars. He was committed for want of sureties.

The Bath (Maine) Gazette says, Quarter Master Russel has returned to Bangor from Houlton, and reports that British officers from Fredericktion, are laying out ground for a military entrenchment, on an eminence upon the Provincial side of the line, about two and a half miles from the spot selected for erecting barracks for the United States' troops.

Accounts from Sidney, N. S. to April 14, mention that the harbour was still frozen up—people passed on the ice, and sleighs had come 9 miles on it. A letter from Canso, April 5, states that hundreds of sheep and cattle have died for want of fodder, and owing to the lateness of the season. The passage was completely closed with ice.

The Detroit Gazette mentions, on the authority of a gentleman who spent several days at Chicago during the month of March last, that the Winnebagoes were making preparations for war, and had invited the Sioux to assist them in driving the white-faces from their country. The Sioux declined engaging in hostilities; but promised them a hiding place in case of their defeat. The Potawatamies, who are on friendly terms with them, communicated the information. Dr. Wolcott, the Indian Agent at Chicgo, has made application to the Department for an armed force to be stationed there, which has not been before thought necessary.

LAKE SUPERIOR.

According to late surveys of the boundary between the United States and Canada, about one thousand rivers empty themselves into this enormous inland sea. It is estimated that an elevation of nine feet in the waters of the lake, would cause them to flow over into the sources of the Mississippi, instead of running in their present direction. An earthquake, such as was experienced in Chili in 1822, might be attended with tremendous consequences to that region of country.

SAUGERTIES PAPER MANUFACTORY.

This establishment, says the Ulster, N. Y. Plebian, for the manufacture of machine paper, is probably the most extensive in the United States. When all the works are in operation, it will employ about 360 persons, and is capable of turning out 28,000 square feet of paper in an hour. The paper, of a very superior quality. It is heavy, fine and even in texture, easy of impression, and unlike other machine paper, cannot be torn lengthwise into strings. This paper is much in demand where it is known.

The following notice of the present state of NEW-ORLEANS is from an address by Mr. ROFFIGNAC, late Mayor of that city, on the expiration of his official term:

The population, depending on the commerce of the south western states, has doubled in every ten years since 1704. The shipping has increased, from 144,179 tons in October, 1822, to 204,460 in Oct. 1827. The city debt is $25,3,600, and the expenses 171,000; and the revenue 200,379, from 119,000 in 1820. The improvements in the city have amounted, by an account rendered in 1825, and since that time, to $655,437, and their further prosecution, in streets roads, canals, &c. is strongly recommended.

NORTH CAROLINA BANK.

Camden, N. C. May 10.—The crisis of this institution seems to be approaching. Under a conviction that general inconvenience would be experienced, we called (on the 26th January) the attention of our readers to the subject. We were especially led so to do, from a report in a Fayetteville paper of the 27th December, 1827, that "the mother bank at Raleigh, had sent an agent to Cheraw, to purchase cotton to a large extent, and at high prices. The report seems to have been correct. It is now said that large quantities of cotton, as much as 500 bales at a time, have been sent to Charleston, to be sold on account of the State of North Carolina—the object, the redemption of bank paper. In Charleston, it is now from 8 to 10 per cent. discount. The reaction begins to be felt in North Carolina.

The people of Granville have unanimously declared that the charters have been violated—that the evils have arisen to such a height, as to require an *independent* Legislature—that county meetings be first called, and finally, a General Assembly at Raleigh, or some central place, to relieve the state—from what will prove to be a most intolerable burden.—*Journal.*

Richmond, Va. May 22.—The Tuscaloosa paper of the 3d inst. states the price of *corn meal* per bushel at $1 50. In several instances, persons had been sent from that place 80 miles distant to some of the wealthy farmers who had the article of corn for sale, and gave from $1 to 1 25 a bushel. There is great scarcity in the neighbouring country. A number of poor families who are entirely destitute of the essential necessaries of life, and neither money nor credit can obtain them. This is a singular and melancholy state of things. This neglect of corn comes from the excessive attention to cotton. The wheat crop promises to be more productive than was expected.

On Wednesday last, the trial of Dr. B. T. ARCHER, (who was one of the principals in a duel lately fought at Powhatan Court House,) came on, and after the examination of the witnesses, the Court acquitted him *unanimously*, without even requiring any argument from the Commonwealth's Attorney, or of the Attornies for the defendant, after which, Dr. Archer made a true statement of all the facts connected with the affair, which was heard by a large audience to the satisfaction of all present.

FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee "Advocate" of the 3d inst. gives an agreeable account of the increasing prosperity of Florida. The prospects for coming crops are very flattering. Corn and provisions indeed are very high, owing "to the immense number of new hungry mouths," and "the long continued drought of last season and the want of winter throughout the bacon country." "Strangers are still coming in, and lands more and more in demand." "We have no doubt there is yet as good land to be *entered*, as has been *sold*, though not in large tracts." The Advocate states the sale of the Northern reserve adjoining Tallahassee, provided for by an act of the last Legislative Council. The quantity sold was only 160 acres in the wild woods—and the amount of sales was $19,691. A number of new houses are rising in Tallahassee, and many others are contracted for—the new buildings, of good and substantial materials and erected in a workmanlike manner.

From the Southern Advocate, Huntsville, Alabama.

SUMMER SPORTS.

On Monday last in the Court Square, and during the session of the Court too, a man by the name of Taylor, stabbed another by the name of Ware, in such a manner that his life is despaired of. Thus it will be seen, with what energy and despatch personal controversies are conducted and terminated in this part of the country.

It is useless to treat the subject in a more serious manner, than we have done on this occasion, as this stabbing and dirking business has become so common and fashionable, that it has lost all the horror and detestation, among a large portion of our population, which are justly attached to it in other parts of the United States.

A Child Burnt.—Another distressing and admonitory instance of the death of a child occasioned by the clothes taking fire, occurred on Saturday last. A daughter of widow Polly Paine, of Berkly, aged 5 years, was accidentally left at home alone for a few minutes; while attempting to kindle a fire, the flame caught her apron which she tried unsuccessfully to smother by rolling it in her gown. In a moment, finding she could not extinguish the fire, she ran out of the house, when her whole dress, which was cotton, became a body of flame, extending considerably above her head. Her clothes were entirely consumed, and her body so burnt as to cause her death, after most excruciating suffering, in about eight hours after the accident.—*Taunton Rep.*

On Sunday evening, between 11 and 12 o'clock, three prisoners broke lose from the jail at New Brunswick, N. J. They made a saw of a case knife, and with this they cut through a beam and through the floor into a cellar. They then forced open the cellar door and made their escape. A fourth person was confined in the same apartment, but they threatened to kill him if he gave alarm, and he was so far intimidated that he kept silence.

From the New York Evening Post of Tuesday.

GREAT FIRE.

BURNING OF THE BOWERY THEATRE.

Last evening about half past six o'clock a fire broke out in the livery stable of Mr. Chambers, in Bayard street, near the corner of the Bowery. The building was of wood, and the wind blowing fresh from the south west, the flames spread with great rapidity. Several of the adjoining houses which were mostly of wood were immediately on fire, and when the firemen arrived with their engines it was already too late to save them. Twelve horses were in the stable, of these only two were saved, the rest shared the fate of the building. Great difficulty was found in procuring water in the neighborhood of the conflagration, and it was only until a line of engines was formed extending to the East River, at Catharine slip, and another to the corporation supply engine, at the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, that a sufficient quantity could be procured to have any effect upon the flames. In the mean time the flames were driven by the wind full upon the Bowery Theatre. No apprehensions were entertained for its safety, as the side wall was fire proof and the windows were guarded with iron shutters.—No precautions were taken to remove the scenery and decorations, nor the wardrobes of the performers. At length, however, in less than an hour from the first alarm, the wooden cornice of the theatre took fire, and the flames, seizing the ends of the rafters, were driven with great violence into the interior of the building. So rapid was their progress that the persons within and on the roof, escaped with difficulty. Two men were taken out of an upper window almost suffocated, and another who was on the roof at the time it took fire was seen retreating before the volumes of smoke and flames till he came to the ridge, where, finding no other method of escape, he slid down to a chimney that stood against the north side of the roof, and thence let himself drop upon the roof of another building about twenty feet below. When it was discovered that the roof had taken fire, the doors in front were set open, but the crowd pressing in great numbers to gain admittance, they were prudently closed again with all possible speed. In a quarter of an hour from the time that the fire was communicated to the eaves, the whole roof of this immense edifice was wrapped in flames, and shortly after the lead with which it was covered melted with the heat and fell in. A pyramid of flame rose from the burning roof to an immense height, with a dazzling intensity of brightness and heat that drove back the bye standers, and shed over the city a light like that of day. At length the roof fell in, which was followed by the chimneys, one after the other, and by the wall of the west end of the theatre. The terrible element continued to rage within, until every thing but the front and the side walls were consumed. An immense number of spectators, from all parts of the city, near and remote, of all ages, sexes and conditions, were assembled to witness the terrible and magnificent spectacle, and the streets to a great distance around were choaked with the throng of people hurrying to and fro, or standing to gaze upon the conflag

engines. Their services were important, for the fatigues which our firemen underwent are almost incredible.

At one period of the conflagration, the gas in the pipes which supplied the theatre became ignited, and the effect which its instantaneous combustion produced on distant spectators was like that of lightning. Others supposed that it was the explosion of gunpowder.

The play of the Gambler's Fate was to have been performed on that evening for the benefit of Mrs. Gilfert, the wife of the Manager, and a full house was expected. The performers were dressing for their parts when the fire broke out. It was fortunate that the alarm was given before the house began to fill.

It is said that an insurance has been effected on the Theatre to the amount of $60,000 in different offices. The other property, the scenery, &c. is said to have been but partly insured. The following list of buildings destroyed is from the Gazette of this morning.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Our city still continues to be the sport of incendiaries. The success of the villains who set fire to the buildings in Bayard street, on Monday evening—the extensive conflagration occasioned, and the opportunities afforded for depredation amidst the confusion and the crowd, have surprisingly encouraged other attempts of the same kind. A fire, without doubt the work of an incendiary, broke out about two o'clock this morning in the carpenter's shop of Martin & Gridley, in the rear of Charlton st. between Varick and M'Dougal sts. Before it could be got under, six two story brick houses in Charlton st. all of which except one (a grocery) were occupied as dwelling houses, were entirely destroyed, and two others very much damaged. Two new brick dwelling houses in King street, were also greatly damaged and several stables were consumed, in which seven horses were burnt to death.* Four of the buildings owned by Martin and Gridley, and two by Mr. Bogart were insured. The houses on Charlton street were occupied by Messrs. Cox, Ludlow, Martin, Gilbert, Robinson, Bogert, as a grocery, Sears and Baldwin. The crowd on the occasion was very great, and pressed so closely as to occasion great inconvenience to the firemen and those who were engaged in removing furniture. Some disposition to plunder was also manifested. The police officers we learn were very active on the occasion and great credit is due to their exertions. It is certainly an improper indulgence of an idle curiosity, which leads people who neither expect nor are able to be of service on these occasions, to huddle about fires in such a manner as to embarrass the firemen and the police, and give engines that opportunity of depredation which they desire. Not only would strong measures to repress this disposition be justifiable, but we deem them highly expedient.

About the same time with the fire in Charlton street, two attempts were made to fire a new brick house in Carmine street, near Varick, the only remaining building of a block burnt down two or three months since, by an incendiary. A young man who was up in the house of the Rev. Mr. Demarest, observed a fellow with a match attempting to set fire to a pile of shavings against the wooden fence of the back yard, and instantly gave the alarm. The villain ran, and was pursued by the watch for more than a mile, when he made his escape. This was the third alarm of fire given last night. Another pile of combustibles was found on fire by a watchman, and extinguished by him.

This frequency of the attempts of incendiaries has become absolutely alarming. One of these desperadoes for the sake of the opportunity of carrying off some trifling article of property, will kindle a fire against any building whatever, which has the appearance of being combustible, and involve hundreds of persons in poverty and misery, to say nothing of the risk to which, they are exposed of being consumed in the flames. The vigilance of our watchmen should be on the alert, and if this is not enough to ensure security, their numbers should be increased.

* We cannot omit to repeat for the tenth time, without its being ever attended to, that any horse may be led out of a stable on fire if only his eyes are blinded, with a hat or any thing that first comes to hand; and hardly ever if he is not blinded.

Since writing the above, we have received the following:

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.

☞ Whereas there has been recently in this city an extraordinary number of most alarming and destructive fires—and whereas there is reason to believe that some of them have been caused by design—therefore the undersigned hereby offer, on behalf of the companies which they respectively represent, a reward of *one thousand dollars* for the apprehension, after the date, and conviction, of any person or persons, who shall have been guilty of setting fire to any of the premises lately burnt, or the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall, within three months from this date, be guilty of setting fire to any building, or buildings, in this city, with design to cause the destruction thereof. New York, 28th May, 1828.

(Signed by the Presidents of the different Insurance Companies.)

JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

The Citizens' line of Coaches through New-Jersey, says a morning paper, pass the residence of the King of Spain, at Bordentown, on the Delaware. His estate occupies a large territory. His house is in the French style, but not splendid. His lands, on which immense sums have been expended, are well cultivated. In all public improvements he contributes liberally—something like $4000 I am told he paid on one road.

He is much beloved, and his memory will be ever dear to the villagers. There is scarcely now a poor family in the village, so many does he employ on his lands. He pays liberally, punctually fulfilling all his contracts—no law suits—no disputes, and the intemperate and immoral are at once discharged. He is constantly, in the season of agriculture, in the fields with his men, and is constantly with an elegant pruning hatchet in his hand. Strangers who are introduced partake liberally of his hospitality. He has thus exchanged a coronet of thorns for that of a peaceful agriculturist, and become a citizen of our happy republic.

SPOTS ON THE SUN.

The disk of the Sun exhibits to the telescope, at present an unusual number of spots. On Wednesday last, we were able to enumerate eleven, one of which, a little north of the centre was very large, and surrounded by an extensive penumbra. The Solar spots are not often more than thirty degrees distant from the sun's equator; but one of those visible on Wednesday, was near the Southern limb. Since that time, this spot has disappeared, and several of the others have separated into clusters of small spots. Many of our readers will recollect the similar appearances that were exhibited on the solar disk in 1816. They are sometimes of enormous size, occupying a space of 50,000 miles in diameter; and are occasionally so mutuable as to exhibit to the eye of the astronomer, the appearance of exploding into fragments while he is gazing at them.—*Connecticut Journal.*

A letter received from Mr. Poinsett, our Minister at Mexico, states that John F. Gould, Esq. late of the city of New-York, and who has been for several years past extensively engaged in mining operations at Mexico, died at that place on the 21st ult. after a severe and lingering illness, leaving a wife and two children, together with a large circle of relations and friends to bemoan his loss.

An operation was performed by Dr. Robert Thomas, of Chester county, assisted by Dr. H. L. Authon, on a child, aged five months, for Hare Lip. The fissure was uncommonly large and unequal, extending to the posterior part of the nose. Two silver needles were used, with the twisted suture. The union of the lip was effected in four days. The cure is complete. There is scarcely any deformity perceptible.—Parents who have children with hair lip, let me advise you to have the operation performed early. The advantages of appearance, and speech, are far beyond the conception of those who have not witnessed them.—*Am. Republican.*

BANKS.

As Banking institutions, and the holders of their bills, may not know their respective rights and liabilities, the following "law intelligence" is communicated for the benefit of Banks and their Creditors.

In the case of the Suffolk Bank vs. the Lincoln Bank, reported in 3d Mason's Reports, page 1, the following points are decided.

1. The holder of Bank Bills is entitled to be paid in specie the amount of the bills upon a demand within the usual banking hours of the Bank.

2. He is not obliged to take foreign gold or silver coin at the Bank count, but payment must be by weight.

3. A Bank is bound to keep its money counted or weighed, or to employ servants sufficient to count it or weigh it, so as to pay all demands made within the usual bank hours.

4. A Bank holding the bills of another Bank, and demanding payment of the same at the Banking House of the latter, is not bound to receive *its own* bills in payment, but may demand specie.

EPITOME OF NEWS.

Dr. R. M. PATTERSON has resigned his professorship in the University of Pennsylvania.

The stable in Hudson's alley, injured by fire on Tuesday, is the building on which the first Hose was tried, on the 5th of March, 1804, as stated in Dunt. Mease's Picture of Philadelphia.

The first city Troop have been on a tour at Bristol, since Saturday last.

A specimen of the *Cactus Speciosissimus*, was yesterday exhibited in Baltimore; it is said to be the first that ever bloomed in this country.

The Albany Chronicle of Monday, states that a very serious breach had occurred in the canal, at Perrinton, 259 miles, west of Albany. On Friday last, 44 boats arrived at Albany, heavily laden, and 70 cleared. The same number cleared on Saturday, and 35 arrived.

There is a Buttonwood tree on the farm of Joseph Watson, in Buckingham, Bucks county, which was planted by his father the late Dr. *John Watson*, about the year 1758, the trunk whereof yet appears to be perfectly sound, and measures, one foot from the ground, Eighteen Feet in circumference.

At the Canadian Reach, about 600 miles below Louisville, Ken. some time last week, the boiler of the steam-boat Car, of Commerce, bursted, and FIFTY SEVEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Congress adjourned on Monday. There have been 162 Acts, public and private, and six Resolutions, passed this session.

The trials of the Morgan causes are expected to come on at the present term of the Court of Sessions in Ontario. Mr. Mosely has arrived in Canandaigua, and entered on the discharge of his duties as commissioner to investigate the affair.

Col. King, charged with a participation in the murder of Morgan, has passed through Buffalo on his way to Niagara county, to surrender himself to the civil authority.

Mont Carbon.—The arrival of assorted merchandise from Philadelphia, from the 10th to 26th May, were twenty-six boats, carrying perhaps upwards of 600 tons.

A Good Haul.—The Salem Gazette mentions that a whale, 72 feet in length, was towed ashore at Phillips' Beach, on the 19th inst. by some Cape Cod fishermen.

The wheel house, &c. of the steam-boat Burlington, was discovered to be on fire, in the night of Monday, while lying at Trenton. But slight injury was sustained. The Trenton does double duty until the Burlington is repaired.

The number of persons who have emigrated from the United Kingdom of Great Britain since 1815, to the British Provinces in North America, is computed at 350,000.

Mr. Pond has recovered his $1000, supposed to have been lost in the burning of the Steamboat Florida in the River Alabama. The letter containing them was found floating on the river. Scarcely any thing else was saved from the conflagration.

In the assembly of Connecticut, a bill to repeal the act for exempting females from imprisonment for debt, has been read a third time.—From the "Athens of America," we should hardly have expected such an evident retrograde in the march of public sentiment and political economy.

The GRAND JURY of NEW YORK have presented the *Gaol* and *Bridewell* as nuisances. The latter is said to be not only a deformity to the city, but, from its ill construction, a nursery of crime and disease among its inmates.

On receiving the news of the passage of the canal bill, a salute artillery was fired at Georgetown, D. C. and also in Washington, D. C.—Georgetown at night was brilliantly illuminated. A salute was fired in Alexandria upon the occasion.

According to an English paper, the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of Westfield, New Jersey, has a rival claimant, in a British Clergyman, to the title and estate of Lord Lovat, deceased.

On Saturday a boy was fishing off one of the docks in the Hudson, and had 'a glorious nibble,' when upon pulling up his line, lo! he had caught a Sturgeon measuring in length about six feet.

The Ohio river, at Pittsburg, was 16 feet above low water mark on the 16th inst.

Among the present visitors to the seat of Government, is Major General Winfield Scott, on his return from an arduous and fatiguing tour of duty in the West.

Mr. Simpson of the Park theatre, New York, has issued new proposals for disposing of his interest in the concern. He proposes to value the properties, &c. at $40,000—divided into 400 shares at $100, with certain privileges attached to each certificate of shares.

A man died lately in North Carolina of a slight needle puncture received in the back of his hand—and another in Norfolk of a scratch on the lower joint of a middle finger, got while thrusting the hand into a pork barrel.

Mr. G. F. Jeffreys was knocked down, and robbed in the public street, at Elizabethtown, N. J. on Friday evening last. Mr. J. had been collecting subscriptions for repairing a church, and no doubt the villains exported a large booty; they got between forty and fifty dollars.

Among the Standing Committees appointed by the Legislature of Connecticut, now in session, we find one "on Lotteries," one "on the Small Pox," and one "on Circuses."

It is calculated in Mobile, Alabama, that the diminution in the exports of cotton for this year, will be nearly 20,000 bales.

There are two steamboats on the Cayuga Lake. This beautiful sheet of water is about 30 miles long, and from one to four in width. At the head stands the village of Ithaca. The scenery around is delightful.

There is a branch of the United States Bank established at Providence, R. I. It employs a capital of $800,000 dollars.

Mrs. Knight has returned from her southern tour, and is now in New York. Mrs. Duff is playing in Boston.

It appears by a statement in the New Haven Chronicle, that the creditors of the Eagle Bank of that place, will not realize beyond a dividend of 5 per cent!

The ship Mary & Harriet, of New York, of 396 tons, cleared at Mobile, 26th ult. with a cargo of 1585 bales of cotton, weighing 561,625 pounds, equal to 1468 pounds per ton. The cargo included 259 round bales, and 169 square, not compressed.

David Starbuck, first officer, and Robert, Coffin of the crew of the whaling ship Washington, of Nantucket, were killed, at different times, by whales striking the boats in which they were, with their tails, after being harpooned.

Five coloured men were killed by lightning in Lower Marlborough, Calvert county, Md. on the 17th inst.

Notwithstanding the very large number of churches recently erected in Boston, we observe, by the papers, that 50 pews in a new Unitarian church, in the south part of the city, were last week sold for $15,000.

Achille Murat, son of the late king of Naples, has advertised, offering his services to the public of Florida, as a Counsellor at Law.

The Ulster, N. Y. Iron Works have commenced making and rolling iron. When in full operation, they will employ 175 men, and manufacture 200 tons per week from pig iron into rounds, squares, flats, hoops, boiler plate, and sheet iron, &c.

Five tons of maple Sugar have been made the present season in the town of Lyndon, Vermont, beyond what is sufficient for the consumption of the inhabitants of the town.

The School Fund of Connecticut is nearly sufficient to place a good school within reach of every family in the state. It exceeds 1,870,000 dollars, and may be expected to reach two millions at no distant day.

A fire broke out in the upper part of the city of New York on Friday afternoon, which raged for several hours, and destroyed six or seven dwellings, many out buildings, and a considerable amount of other property. It is said to have been caused by design.

The legislature of Connecticut have before them a law to prevent fraudulent assignments and conveyances, and provide for the equal distribution of an insolvents' effects among his creditors.

A fair is to be held in the city of Lancaster, on Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of June.

The Boston Bulletin states, that the recent account of the appearance of one or more piratical cruisers in the track of vessels sailing to and from India, China, and the Pacific Ocean, has induced the Insurance Companies in that city, to demand an increased rate of premium upon those risks.

In New York there were 78 deaths last week, viz: 16 men, 18 women, 16 boys, and 28 girls.

The Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Happy influence of female character is a well written sketch. It shall have a place.

Emily—a fragment, partakes too much of that exaggerated sentimentalism which generally characterizes productions of this kind, but as it comes from a correspondent whom we value, we shall endeavour to make room for it.

The Widow's Lament—and *The Lover's Lament* by Palemon, are both very pretty.—They shall have an early insertion.

H—To Humour is on file for publication.

Absent Lover is received.

The manuscript of *The Mysterious Fireman* has been mislaid. We have made diligent search but cannot find it. If the author will furnish another copy, it shall be published.

SUMMER TRAVELLING.

We have once or twice taken occasion to notice the path of pleasure, the summer track, of some of our southern friends, who seek recreation and health in the northern air; and we shall scarcely deem it a discharge of duty, if we neglect to call attention, at least that of our own citizens, to the advantages proposed by an occasional variation of their route. That eternal round, of from Philadelphia to New York, from New York to Albany, from Albany to *the* springs; and the same course in return, varied only by a look at *the* canal; must either weary the summer traveller, or denote him without that taste which is necessary to enjoyment in travelling, and which requires *relief* for gratification.

It is time that our quiet citizens, in leaving the din and smoke of the crowded mart, learn, that every rational gratification may be found in Pennsylvania, which they pay so dearly for in New York. We would not have them neglect that drain of cash, the Ballston and Saratoga springs, because, to our recollection, nothing of the kind so completely absorbent offers in Pennsylvania; but we do desire, that those who "*foregather*" at such a place, should, if it were only to have food for rational conversation, seek it by different routes. If the flat pine plains of Jersey, or its dusty and rattling turnpikes, afford any prospect of gratification, how much more will they find it in the rich undulation of a Pennsylvania road—the wide spread fields, luxuriant with herbage and grain—the abundant foliage of her luxuriant forests—her deeply stored garners—her rich valleys—and wildly rising mountains, sending down their streams to irrigate the soil, and facilitate the trade of the people. Our State, too, now invites the eye of curiosity to the numerous works of art that are prosecuted in various sections: here is starting a canal, to increase and circulate trade; there is stretched a rail-road, to accelerate the progress of business—deep in one mountain men seek for its stores of coal; and in another for its rich production of ores—upon this stream is stretched a line of manufactures of woollen and of cotton; and that current drives the wheels of forges, furnaces, and mills—from one side of a mountain issues the infant rill that becomes a majestic stream; and on the other start forth the springs of salt, that promotes health and increases commerce—from the head of that stream starts the ark, the steamboat, and the raft; and in that corner, hundreds of miles from the sea, is seen the swelling canvas, catching the breeze, and uniting in bonds of interest, the distant inhabitants of opposite extremities of the lakes. What was once the exclusive possession of the seaboard, is now shared by the most interior of our citizens; the quay, the dock, the pier, the crane, the distant lighthouse, the dash of waves, the approaching ship, the steady pilot, the crowded storehouse, the chart, the compass, and perhaps the wreck.

These, and a thousand diagnostics of increasing strength, invite attention to the embryo town, starting up with almost magic rapidity, and dotting the former wilds with habitations, and showing the growing strength of our State, and inviting to continued increase.

No part of New York can exceed the western portions of Pennsylvania in beauty of scenery or interesting associations; and it is a cause of shame to the rich portion of our citizens, who pay their annual tribute at, and make their annual pilgrimage to, the resort of fashion and folly in New York, that they are entirely ignorant of the localities of the chief towns of their own State, and have no desire to breathe the pure air, the health-restoring atmosphere, of their own mountains, or taste invigorating currents that start from their own springs.

We repeat it, and our assertions are abundantly corroborated by the concurrent testimony of many citizens, who, within a few summers, have traversed the State, that Pennsylvania offers, for an excursion of health and pleasure, every variety of scene and incident that is desirable; admirable roads, and excellent accommodations, and, in short, whatever may tend to give attraction to a tour, and pleasure to its recollections.

THE SILK WORM.

We published, a few weeks since, an article of some length upon the culture of silk worms; we are happy to learn, from several of our friends, that it was a most timely and acceptable offering, as a very large number of young persons took measures last summer to have a supply of "spinners" this spring, and were accordingly abundantly furnished with the worms, while they were ignorant of the mode of rearing them to usefulness.

The great fault has been, the suffering the eggs to mature at too early a period before the mulberry trees had leaved; the consequence of which has been the loss of many millions of worms; although we are happy to learn, that the number at this moment nearly ready for the operation of spinning far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the persons who have most liberally encouraged attention to this pleasing and future profitable economy.

It is thought that a considerable quantity of silk will be made this summer from the anticipated cocoons; and indeed if only a small part of the worms that we know to be in cultivation should be successful, no inconsiderable quantity of the precious article would be produced; but *patience* should be cultivated likewise. There should not be too much haste to procure *silk*. Let the cocoons mature another year, and in 1829 silk worms will be a subject of profitable attention, and parts of families will find in their cultivation a regular employment. We know several families who now have from three to four thousand worms; and as every fly that breaks the cocoon may be calculated on to produce on an average about 600 eggs, it will be readily understood, that another year will find the young people busy in providing food and cleanliness for their *protegees*. And as a want of appetite is rarely among the complaints incident to silk worms, we sincerely hope that measures will be taken to insure a supply of mulberry leaves to the market; the demand for which, for the present year, has almost exceeded the supply, and will the next season create a strong demand.

About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a Carpenter's shop, in Hudson's Alley, opposite to the Post Office, was discovered to be on fire. The shop was consumed before water could be had, and a livery stable adjoining was partially injured. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. It is said that this is the thirteenth carpenter's shop destroyed in this city within the short space of four months.

New York was again fired, in four different places, on Wednesday evening.

The Franklin Bank of New York has stopped payment. It is rumoured that it is not expected to pay 20 per cent.

We neglected to mention the failure of the Elkton, Md. and Niagara Banks, two or three weeks ago. Some appear to be yet unacquainted with the circumstance.

We do not choose to receive Dry Dock or Hoboken notes in payment for subscriptions, &c.; our friends will please not remit any of them.

On Tuesday, in the matter of the Bank of Niagara, an injunction was issued, restraining the bank from the exercise of any of its corporate rights, and from collecting or paying any of its debts, and also appointing William Williams and John Frishan receivers of the institution.—*Alb. Argus.*

Appointments by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

JAMES BARBOUR, of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.

WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia.

PETER B. PORTER, of New York, to be Secretary of War.

DANIEL M. CHRISTIE, of New Hampshire, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of New Hampshire.

WM. G. MERRILL, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Cape de Verd Islands, in the place of Samuel Hodges, deceased.

JAMES WOODSON BATES, of Arkansas, to be a Judge of the Superior Court for the Territory of Arkansas.

SAMUEL BRENTS, of Kentucky, to be Law Agent for the settlement and confirmation of Private Land Claims in Florida.

COMMUNICATION.

GRAND PROMENADE.

The proprietor of the famous *Hubord Cullings*, has recently fitted up in a handsome manner, at considerable expense, the room formerly occupied by Mr. Maelzel, where he is now exhibiting the *Panpsychonia* and *Panharmonicon*. We know of no better or more rational mode of entertaining a leisure hour, than in a visit to this exhibition. The great variety of subjects which the Panpsychonia embraces, and the exquisite delicacy and striking fidelity to nature they display, cannot fail to gratify every admirer of that art, which has been emphatically termed "paper sculpture, and embossed painting," while the rich notes of the Panharmonicon, one of the most surprising works of musical genius and mechanical skill, with its wonderful combination of two hundred and six instruments, delight the scientific virtuoso with the finest compositions of Mozart and Haydn, and the less practised, with many beautiful and popular airs.

Besides the cullings and the music the visitor is gratified with a view of the Grecian dog Apollo, whose astonishing performances, to those unacquainted with the mystery, baffle all conjecture. Seemingly skilled in all the sciences, he answers whatever questions may be put to him in either, with facility and correctness, and solves with ease, the most difficult problems. One of his feats is especially surprising. A box containing three separate numbers which, of course, are capable of six different combinations, is handed to a spectator, who, unseen either by the dog or his keeper, arranges them in whatever way he pleases; it is then closed and laid upon the table, when Apollo selects three cards, which, upon the box being opened, are found to present a combination corresponding to that which it contains.

We would recommend our friends to take an early opportunity of witnessing these various attractions.

DRAMATIC INTELLIGENCE.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, May 23.—*Dumb Girl of Genoa*—*Whims of a Comedian—Secret.*

Saturday, May 24.—*Whims of a Comedian—Haunted Inn—Day after the Fair.*

Monday, May 26.—*Paul Pry—Comedy of Errors—Day after the Fair.*

Mr. Holland drew good houses on Friday and Saturday, the latter being for his benefit. We have already noticed his performances, and have only to add that we saw him on those evenings with increased satisfaction.

Mr. Cowell's benefit on Monday was a perfect *jam*. At a very early hour the house was filled to overflowing, and many, we understand, were obliged to leave, in consequence of being unable to find places. Notwithstanding the great number, and crowded state of the audience, they were very orderly and quiet. The performances were excellent. The Comedy of *Paul Pry* was played with an unusual degree of spirit, and gave general satisfaction. Barnes as *Col. Hardy* was very entertaining, without sacrificing the gentlemanly spirit of the part; and Cowell's *Paul Pry* was full of humour. Mrs. Sharpe (Phoebe) is an animated, agreeable, handsome actress, and a very judicious singer; she made a most favourable impression. Hacket and Barnes in the *Two Dromios* furnished "lots of fun," the resemblance between them were so close that they were scarcely distinguishable. Smith played very well; indeed all the performers seemed to exert themselves to the utmost, and never were they more successful. No person left the house dissatisfied.

This establishment closed this evening, to be re-opened in October next. During the interval, the house will undergo a thorough alteration, and the manager will engage a company, which, in point of talent, will not be surpassed by any in the country. His success next season is certain.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, May 23.—*Barber of Seville.*

Saturday, May 24.—*Honey Moon—Fish out of Water.*

Monday, May 26.—*Artaxerxes—Barber of Seville.*

Tuesday, May 27.—*Romeo and Juliet—Quite Correct.*

Wednesday, May 28.—*Foscari—Intrigue.*

Thursday, May 29.—*Innkeeper's Daughter—Adopted Child.*

Mr. Pearman had an indifferent house at his benefit on Friday. The *Barber of Seville* was extremely well played. Horn's *Count*, Pearman's *Figaro*, and Mrs. Austin's *Countess* were all sustained in the acting part with judgment, and their singing was unusually brilliant. John Jefferson's *Bartolo* was very good.

Mr. Cooper, Mr. Sloman and Mrs. Sloman played together on Saturday in Tobin's comedy of the *Honey Moon*. Cooper's *Duke Aranza* was spirited and correct. Mrs. Sloman's *Juliana* is among her best comedy parts, and Sloman's *Jacques* was highly amusing. The house was thin.

Notwithstanding the great attraction at Walnut-street Mrs. Austin had a very good house at her benefit on Monday. *Artaxerxes* and *The Barber* were the performances selected for the occasion.

Mrs. Sloman played *Juliet* on Tuesday to Southwell's *Romeo*. On the same evening Signor *Angrisani* made his first appearance on our stage, as a singer and dancer. He was indifferently received.

OBITUARY.

At Milton, (Del.) on the 20th inst. in the 21st year of her age, after a short but severe illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, PRISCILLA, wife of Mr. Gideon Waples, merchant, of that place. She was an esteemed and devoted member of the Methodist Society, and left the world exulting in the happy prospects of a blissful immortality.—After her lips ceased to utter the name of Jesus, with her fingers she wrote Glory, when her happy spirit took its flight, without a struggle or a groan. Her remains were interred on the following day, by her deeply affected husband and friends.

PHILADELPHIA GRAYS.

A SPECIAL Meeting will be held this evening, May 31. may 31—1t

Next week will be Published,

CASKET FOR JUNE, 1828,

EMBELLISHED with an elegant portrait of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and containing the usual variety of attractive and interesting FLOWERS of LITERATURE.

CONTENTS.—Biography of John Quincy Adams—La Bell de Nuit—Remarks on Vegetable Life—Turkish Review—The parting of Summer—The Black Velvet Bag—Sketch of Mr. Rukea—Louis XVI—A Day of Henry IV—Comparison of Egypt with Turkey—Burning of Hindoo Widows—The "Old Court House," with an engraving—Wreck of the Albion, with an engraving—The Soldier of the Revolution—Anxiety—The Fever Step—Greece—Lady of Golconda—Austrian System of Education.

Wit and Sentiment.

Abecedarian.

School of Flora, with two Flowers.

Original Poetry—To Burns—Erin—Lines—Thoughts on Death—Stanzas—Sonnet to Spring—Farewell to Erin—The Wandering Jew—Beauties of Clara—Lines—Reliance on God—Sonnet to a Nightingale.

Music.—"I'd be a Butterfly"—a ballad, as sung by Miss Jefferson, with great applause.

Price $2 50 a year—single Nos. 25 cents.

Each number contains 48 super royal octavo pages, closely printed on fine type and good paper.

Published monthly by S. C. ATKINSON, No. 112 Chesnut Street. may 29—tf

TO CAPITALISTS.

WANTED as PARTNER, a person who can advance from $10,000 to $20,000, to be invested in a profitable and safe Manufacturing Business, which may be extended to great advantage. Enquire at this office. may 29—3t

INDIGESTION.

THIS disease is one of the greatest evils of a city life. Whatever can contribute to remove it will always be anxiously sought. The following certificate speaks well for the remedy mentioned therein. Persons in want of such a medicine will find their wishes gratified by applying to C. L. Smith, corner of Allen and Division streets.

"We, the undersigned, having been afflicted with indigestion, loss of appetite, and great weakness about the stomach and bowels, attended with an inward fever, for many years past, for the cure of which we have had recourse to a great many remedies, without relief. On the recommendation of a friend, we have been induced to try the Anti-Dyspeptic Elixir, from which we have found complete relief; and we feel it a duty to recommend this excellent medicine to all those who are afflicted with the above complaint.

"Margaret Beckman, 321 Lombardy street; John Tappen, 97 Orchard street; Alexander Stevens, 352 G and street; Jared Ferguson; Mary Ann Morris; John Wilkinson, New York." For sale by ISAAC THOMPSON,

may 31—eo5m N. W. corner Second & Market, Philad.

WANTED,

TWO or Three Apprentices to the Dress-making business. Apply at the office of this Paper. may 31—4t*

WANTED TO PURCHASE,

In the State of Pennsylvania, for Cash,

A CORNER at a public Cross Roads, containing from 12 to 16 acres of land, without improvements, suitable for public business, four miles from either town or village, tavern or store. The situation of the land must be elevated and pleasant, so as to command a view of the country in every direction around it, with good water. It is desirable that it should be generally known as a public cross roads, and much travelled. The distance from Philadelphia not less than 30, nor more than 50 miles. Letters post paid directed to G. R. No. 347 Sassafras street, Philadelphia, stating the lowest cash price, together with a description of the land, situation, distances, &c. &c. will meet prompt attention. may 31—3t*

AN IRON CHEST

FOR SALE. Apply at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. may 31—tf

AUCTION GOODS AT 4 PER CENT.

IN Fourth street, 4 doors above Arch, just received, 50 pcs wide fine poingee, suitable for ladies and gentlemen's summer wear; 1 case striped silk mousselenes; 4-4 wide linen drilling and striped Denmark satteens; long yellow muskeens at $1 25; blue do. at $1 50; 4-4 bleached muslins at 12 1-2 cts; linen pocket hdkfs from 6 1-2 cts to $1; fine linen lawns; a very large assortment of gent's hose and half hose; plain watered belt ribband, gauze, and mantua; linen tapes at 4 cts per piece; pins 5 1-2 cts per sheet; 900 doz. best Roskin gloves at 44 cts. usually sold at 62 1-2. JOHN KENNEDY. may 31—tf

Philadelphia Suspender Manufactory,

NO. 138 MARKET STREET,

A few Doors above Fourth street.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair, and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Corset Steels, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired. may 31—2w

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening, 15th inst. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. CHARLES J. POINT, of this city, to Miss MARGARET B. eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Wilson, of the Northern Liberties.

At Hamilton-ville, on Thursday, 22d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Kennard, Mr. JOSEPH HANSE, of West Whiteland, to Miss JANE B. JAMES, daughter of Joseph James, of West-Town, all of Chester county, Pa.

At Ringwood, N. J. on the 11th inst. by the Rev. David Bateman, Mr. ELIAS B. WATERHOUSE, to Miss ELIZA M. KEAN, all of that place.

On the 22d inst. by the Rev. J. J. Janeway, Mr. WILLIAM BECK, to Miss SARAH ANN, daughter of the late John Primrose, of this city.

On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Dunn, JACOB D'LANGE, to ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Jacob Bickley, both of this city.

On the 1st of December, by the Rev. Samuel Helfenstein, Mr. LOUIS LOVIER, to Miss ELIZA J. daughter of Mr. John Exley, of this city.

DIED.

On the 29th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of John Uhler, sen. The friends of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from No. 486 North Fourth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

On the 26th inst. at New York, after a lingering illness, Mr. CHARLES WATSON, of Richmond, Va. aged 25 years.

On Thursday, 22d inst. in the 72d year of his age, Mr. ROBERT HOPKINS, Inspector of Customs.—On Thursday afternoon, the 22d inst. Captain JAMES BROWN, aged 64 years, born near the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and upwards of 30 years a resident of this city.

On the 22d inst. Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, Chesnut, aged 76 years.

On the 24th inst. after a short but painful illness, Mr WILLIAM ESHER, sen. aged 58 years.

On the 24th inst. after a tedious illness, Mr. JOHN WHARTON, aged 60 years.

On the 23d inst. at New Bedford, Mass. the venerable WILLIAM ROTCH, aged 94 years.

On the 22d inst. after a short illness, Mr. CAMPBELL A. EDWARDS, formerly of the Island of Antigua.

On the 22d inst. Captain JAMES BROWN, aged 64 years. He was born near the city of Londonderry, Ireland, and upwards of thirty years a resident of this city.

On the 25th inst. JOHN COOKE, in the 63d year of his age.

In Baltimore, a short time since, JOHN C. WAHAB, formerly of this city.

On the 27th inst. after a short illness, PETER SAUNDER, aged 48 years.

Another Revolutionary Character gone.—A letter dated at Greensburg, near Tarrytown, 24th inst. states, that ISAAC VAN WART, one of the captors of Maj. Andre, in the Revolutionary War, died on Friday last. Mr. Van Wart was a worthy man, and much respected in his neighbourhood.

In England, THOMAS WALKER, Esq. the last surviving brother of the opulent firm of Iron Manufacturers at Rotherham, in Yorkshire. He is supposed to have left 1,000,000l. sterling.

The Rev. T. Fisk will receive Ordination at the Universalist Church in Lombard street, on Monday Evening next. Sermon by the Rev. H. Ballou, of Boston.

NOTICE.—The Rev. HOSEA BALLOU, of Boston, will preach at the Universalist Church in Lombard street, on Sunday morning and afternoon; and in the Universalist Church in Cadbwhil street in the evening.

A YOUNG LADY

IS desirous of a situation in a family as an Instructress to Children, where she could be useful. She is respectable, of high moral character, well educated, and qualified for the task she solicits, as her recommendations testify.—A note addressed W. L. M. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, will meet with attention. may 31—3t*

PERPETUAL MOTION

HAS been a subject to craze the head of ingenuity for centuries, an opprobrium to human invention. Panaceas have spent their ephemeral existence, whilst the Lucky La Fayette Office, unmoved by the assaults of deceptive humbugs, with which the age abounds, stands unalterably the fixed residence of fortune; doing more good in this naughty world, by distributing wealth and competence to its patrons, than the whole host of pretenders. Let the following list of prizes speak, which have been recently sold "dog cheap" at this unparalleled lucky office, the sight of which strike dumb the "golden bird" and has put our old friend's musical clock out of order, "*auld Johnnie cracl!*"

A few of the many Fortunes sold by KENNEDY & CO.

$30,000 sold for $7 to a Merchant.
$60,000 sold for $4 to a Farmer.
$40,000 sold for $4 to a Broker.
$20,000 sold for $5 to a Mechanic.

Besides many of 15,000, 10,000, 8,000, 7,000, &c.

All Lottery and Exchange information imparted cheerfully.

Cash for prizes soon as drawn.

KENNEDY & CO.

Proprietors of the Lucky La Fayette Office, No. 53, south Third street, east side, opposite U. S. Mad Stage Office, who always sell tickets cheaper than they can be procured at any other office.

Wilmington and Brandywine notes taken at par. may 24—tf

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science,

No. 71—for MAY, 1828,

Is this day Published by E. LITTELL, 58 Chesnut st.

CONTENTS.—Von Hammer's History of the Assassins.—From the Foreign Quarterly Review.

The Omnipresence of the Deity.—From the London Weekly Journal.

German Lyrics.—From the London Weekly Review.

Anecdotes of the Hindoos.—From the London Weekly Review.

One Hundred Fables.—From the Literary Gazette.

Salathiel.—From the Literary Gazette.

Life and Voyages of Columbus.—From the London Weekly Review.

Winter Landscape. From Blackwood's Magazine.

Memoirs of Louis Henri de Lomenie.—From the London Weekly Review.

The Broken Lute.—From Blackwood's Magazine.

Lord Gulerich.—From the London Weekly Review.

Memoirs of John Mason Good.—From the same.

Mornings in Spring.—From the same.

Sir James Mackintosh.—From the Athenæum.

The Wounded Knight.—From the London Weekly Review.

Memoirs of John Ledyard.—From the same.

Present State of Greece.—From the same.

Neele's Lectures on Shakspeare.—From the same.

Connor M'Gloghlin.—From Blackwood's Magazine.

Military Reflections on Turkey.—From the Athenæum.

Narrative of an Attempt to Reach the North Pole. From the Monthly Review.

The Fresh Water Fishes of Great Britain.—From the Athenæum

Mr. Henry Neele.—From the Literary Gazette.

Character of Napoleon—Second Selection from the Papers of Addison.—The American Quarterly Review.—From the London Weekly Review.

The Public Economy of Athens.—From the same.

Simond's Travels in Sicily.—From the same.

The Man of Ton.—From the Athenæum.

Short Reviews.—Tour through Parts of the United States and Canada; Journal Asiatique; Johnson's Dictionary; A Connexion of Sacred and Profane History; De Statu et conditione Paganorum sub Imperatoribus Romanis post Constantinum; De Scepticismo Commentatio in Academia T

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

CHARADES.

1. My first enables fish to glide
Down and athwart the liquid tide,
With rapid motion;
My next, three-seventhe of a nation,
With an industrious population
Beyond the ocean.

My third, when seen around the moon,
Foretels we will experience soon
A change of weather:
My whole an ornament is reckon'd,
And decorates my first and second
Joined together.

2. My first is with the human frame
Connected; and 'tis through the same
The state of mind is represented,
Griev'd, joyful, troubled, or contented;

'Tis for my next the anxious steed
Exhibits more than wonted speed,
And though 'tis given to the winner,
You see me every day at dinner;

My whole was ever used of erst,
As a defender of my first;
'Twas worn by nobles when they went
To triumph at the tournament. J. S. D.

ENIGMAS.

A celebrated Queen—what sportsmen do—half a cure for a pulmonary complaint, make the name of a Literary Lady.

My first carries my second, and my whole physics my first.

My whole makes my first my second.

Epigram—To a Dirty Friend in Distress.
You've got into hot water you say, and I hope
If you have, you'll make use of a towel and soap!

Beautiful Motto.—The discoverer, Prince Henry, of Portugal, bore for his device the magnanimous motto—"the talent to do good."

The three Wonders of Women.—1st, at fifteen, they wonder who they shall take; 2d, at twenty-five, they wonder who they shall get; and 3d, at thirty-five, they wonder who will take them!

Matrimonial Taste.—We copy the following instance of *juvenile* indiscretion, on the part of a lady, from a provincial paper. At Staunton on Wye, Herefordshire, Mr. Samuel Jones, *aged nineteen*, to Jane Allcott, *aged eighty-six*,—"Hail! wedded love!"

Self Importance.—Some Frenchmen who had landed on the coast of Guinea, found a negro Prince seated under a tree on a block of wood for his throne, and three or four negroes, armed with wooden pikes, for his guards. His noble Majesty anxiously enquired—"Do they talk much of me in France?"

Law not Justice.—Some time ago an action was brought against Solomon Carradus, for trespassing in Lovenus Park. Carradus allowed judgment to go by default, and the damages were assessed at one farthing; but the expenses amounted to £13; and for this serious offence he has now lain in the gaol at Appley for twenty-six months!!!

Taking a Liberty.—The most singular instance of British pride is related of a man known in his time by the name of the "Proud Duke of Somerset." This pillar of "the Corinthian capital of polished society," married a second wife. One day with an affectionate ease, she suddenly threw her arm round his neck, and fondly saluted him. "Madam," said the unmanly peer, "My first wife was a Percy, and she would not have taken such liberty."

SOVEREIGN REMEDIES.

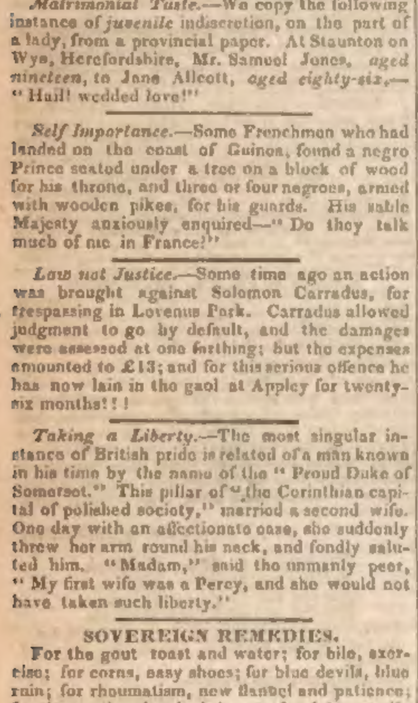
For the gout toast and water; for bile, exercise; for corns, easy shoes; for blue devils, blue ruin; for rheumatism, new flannel and patience; for the tooth-ach, pluck it out; for debt, oxalic acid; and for love, matrimony.

COFFEE.

The lovers of Coffee may be pleased to learn the origin, which the Persians have given to this delightful beverage. Their belief is "that it was invented and brewed by the Angel Gabriel to restore Mahomet's decayed moisture, which it did effectually."

THE SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.
No. X.



Botanic Name } HIBISCUS SPECIOSUS.
English Name } *Splendid Okra.*
French Name } *Ketmie Fasmeuse.*

The genus *Hibiscus* belonging to the Malvaceous tribe, and *Monadelphia* of Linnæus, as well as Mallow, includes nearly 100 species of shrubs and plants, nearly all ornamental or useful. The *Hibiscus esculentus* or common Okra, affords in the large pods a very palatable food, highly prized in the southern states. The *H. tiliaceus*, *H. palustris*, *H. roseus*, &c. afford a peculiar kind of hemp, cloth and paper; many other species have a fibrous bark, which could be available. Our southern Indians made nets, ropes and cloth with them before their intercourse with us. We have 12 native species or more in the United States, besides many in our gardens. The *H. syriacus* and *H. mutabilis*, often wrongly called China Rose, are two shrubs very common in gardens, and offering the singularity of the flowers changing their colors gradually.

Among all our native kinds, the *H. speciosus*, also called *H. coccineus* or scarlet Okra by some botanists, is one of the most splendid and ornamental. It grows in Carolina, Georgia and Florida on the banks of rivers, blossoming from August to November. It is a hardy plant growing well also in the gardens of the northern states, and it has been introduced in Europe, where it is become a great favorite. The stem rises from 8 to 10 feet high, producing in succession for four months, a profusion of large scarlet flowers, contrasting with the pale green of the leaves. It deserves therefore to be extensively cultivated: it grows easily from seed, is a perennial and produces hemp also.

The stem is round, glaucous and branched in a pyramidal form. Leaves alternate, smooth, palmate, five parted; segments unequal, lanceolate, acuminate, partly serrate. Flowers at the end of the branches, pedunculed, very large: Calix double, outside 10 parted, inside quinquefid. Five spathal be petaled a scarlet color as well as the Stamina and Styles.

It is one of the Emblems of Splendid and Conspicuous Beauty.

MASTER STOGINGS'S MAXIMS.

If you have a puny enemy, buy him; if a potent one beat him.

A debauchee is loved by only half the world—a drunkard is despised by the whole.

Post notes are the best plaster for outward wounds, but the essence of Two-lips the sovereignest thing on earth for inward bruises.

Ambition has a keen scent, but a short sight; it can smell a crown, but sees not the hair-suspended sword above it.

Love never stands upon ceremony, but vanity can never dispense with it.

Time may retrieve every thing—but nothing can retrieve time.

Reproach is like a harrow tooth—it opens interstices to sow the seeds of repentance.

Political Colossuses in other countries are wonders, in ours weasels.

Modesty to the female character is like saltpetre to beef, imparting a blush while it preserves its purity.

Love is like a cat's paw; it conceals its fangs till it has fastened on its prey.

DRAMATIC SKETCH OF A THIN MAN.

A long lean man, with his limbs rambling—no way to reduce him to compass, unless you could double him like a pocket rule—he'd lie on the bed of Ware like a cross on a Good Friday bun—standing still, he is a pillaster without base—he appears rolled out or run up against a wall—so thin that his front face is but a moiety of a profile—if he stands cross-legged, he looks like a Caduceus, and put him in a fencing attitude, you would take him for a piece of chevaux-de-frize—to make any use of him, it must be as a ponton or a fishing rod—when his wife's by, he follows like a note of admiration—see them together, one's a mast and the other all hulk, she's a dome, and he's built together like a glass-house, when they part, you wonder to see the steeple separate from the chancel, and were they to embrace, he must hang round her neck like a skein of thread on a lace maker's bolster—to sing her praise, you should choose a rondeau; and to celebrate him, you should write all Alexandrines.

[*Moore's Life of Sheridan.*

A Turkish porter will run along carrying a weight of 600 pounds; and Milo, of Crotona, is said to have lifted an ox, weighing upwards of 1,000 pounds. Haller mentions that he saw an instance of a man, whose finger being caught in a chain at the bottom of a mine, by keeping it forcibly bent, supported by that means the weight of his whole body, 150 pounds, till he was drawn up to the surface, a height of 600 feet. Augustus II. King, of Poland, could, with his fingers, roll up a silver dish like a sheet of paper, and twist the strongest horse shoe asunder; and a lion is said (Phil. Trans. No. 310) to have left the impression of his teeth upon a piece of solid iron.—*London Weekly Review.*

THE LEAPING PIKE.

A gentleman of Ely, famed for his performances among the finney tribe, has a most wonderful phenomenon, a fish of the pike species, weighing about 2 1-2 or 3lb. If a roach or any other small fish is suspended by a string attached to a pole held in his sight, he will dart out of his native element 16 or even 18 inches; seize the fish and make a meal of him. The cause appears to arise from some natural defect in the organ of sight; if the fish be placed on a level with the jack or in an oblique direction, he cannot see it; but being placed horizontally, he immediately recedes a few feet, and bringing his tail in a curve towards his head, by a sudden volition of his tail, he darts out of the water, and seldom misses his object. The only apparent difference between this fish and others of his species is his eyes, which project similarly to those of a hare, and much more than any of his species. The fish is so perfectly tame, that he will follow the waving of a handkerchief round the pond, and may be attracted to any part.—*Annals of Sporting.*

PATRIOTISM.

The prince and great men of Shiraz, on our approaching that city, so loaded the elchee with presents of ice-creams, sweet-meats, preserves, and delicious fruits, that all in camp, down to the keepers of the dogs, were busied in devouring these luxuries. A lion's share was always allotted to a party of the 17th dragoons, which forms part of the escort. I heard these fine fellows, who were all (with the exception of one man) from Ireland, discussing, as they were eating their ices, their preserves, their grapes, and nectarines, the merits of Persia. "It is a jewel of a country," says one. "It would be," said a second, "if there were more Christians in it." "I don't so much mind the Christians," observed his companion, "if I could see a bog now and then, instead of these eternal rocks and valleys, as they call them." "Fine though it be," concluded Corporal Corrangan, "I would not give a potato-garden in little Ireland for a dozen of it, and all that it contains to boot." This patriotic sentiment, which seemed to meet with general concurrence, closed the discussion.

[*Sketches of Persia.*

DARK AND LIGHT PIETY.

Wanted, a *pious* man to make himself generally useful on a *Coal Wharf*, beer and coals allowed.—A steady *religious* young man is desirous of obtaining a situation in a religious family, *to drive a light cart*, &c.—*Evangelical Magazine for April.*

To prevent the ravages of the common green caterpillar on mignionette, put some unslacked lime into a pail, pour water on it, and let it stand for half an hour to settle, and then pour the water on the mignionette. It will kill any sort of caterpillar, slug, or worm, if two or three times repeated, without in the least degree injuring the plants.—*Loudon.*

ST. ROMUALD.

One day, it matters not to know
How many hundred years ago,
A Spaniard stopt at a posada door;
The landlord came to welcome him, and chat
Of this and that,
For he had seen the traveller before.

"Does holy Romuald dwell
Still in his cell?"
The traveller ask'd, "or is the old man dead?"
"He has left his loving flock, and we
So good a christian never more shall see,"
The landlord answer'd, and he shook his head.

"Ah, Sir! we knew his worth,
If ever there did live a saint on earth!
Why, Sir, he always used to wear a shirt
For thirty days, all seasons, day and night;
Good man, he knew it was not right
For dust and ashes to fall out with dirt;
And then he only hung it out in the rain,
And put it on again."

"But," quoth the traveller, "wherefore did he leave
A flock that knew his saintly worth so well?"
"Why," said the landlord, "Sir, it so befell,
He heard unluckily of our intent
To do him a great honour—and you know,
He was not covetous of fame below,
And so by stealth one night away he went."

"What might this honour be?" the traveller cried;
"Why, Sir," the host replied,
"We thought, perhaps, that he might one day
leave us,
And then should strangers have
The good man's grave,
A loss like that would naturally grieve us;
For hell to make a saint of to be sure,
Therefore we thought it prudent to secure
His relics while we might;
And so we meant to struggle hom one night."

INDIAN WARRANT.

At the court in Barnstable county, formerly, says Judge Davis in his new edition of Morton's New-England Memorial, we often heard from our aged friends and Vineyard gentlemen, amusing anecdotes of Indian rulers. The following warrant was recollected, which was issued by one of those Indian Magistrates, directed to an Indian Constable, and will not suffer in comparison with our verbose forms.

I Hihoudi,
You Peter Waterman;
Jeremy Wickett;
Quick you take him,
Fast you hold him,
Straight you bring him
Before me—HIHOUDI.

A Scottish pound is but twenty pence; so that a girl's fortune of some thousand *pounds* sinks wonderfully after so fine a sound. Perhaps this made the wit complain, who, inveighing against the Scotch, wrote

How dare these rogues pretend to sense,
Whose pound has only twenty pence?

But Ray has gone to the *ne plus ultra*; for, in his Itinerary, he gives the fractional parts of a Scottish *penny*.

An honest Hibernian, presented himself at the poll of a county election recently, to exercise his prerogative as an adopted son of this home of the oppressed, when the following dialogue took place between him and the Inspector.

Inspector.—Are you a naturalized citizen of this country?

Hibernian.—Sure I am, your honour.

Inspector.—How long is it since you were naturalized? Pat looked with some astonishment at the inspector, when he exclaimed,

"Jasus, was'nt I *naturalized long before I came to this country!*"

SCIENCE OF THE BRITISH FANCY.

From a late London Paper.

FIGHT BETWEEN PADDY FLYNN AND BOB CASTLES.

This fight occasioned some interest among the second raters of the fancy, as it was to introduce a new one into the regular ring—and the success of Flynn, as a rising man, had made the Grecians tolerably sweet upon him. Colney heath was named as the battle-field, and it was expected that St. Giles's would be left nearly desolate on the eventful day; but, contrary to expectation, the concourse was not immense, was fairly mixed, and, moreover, as orderly and well disposed as people could possibly be.

About half-past twelve o'clock, Commissary Fishwicke and Tom Oliver had completed the ring. Castles came on the ground in a bang-up four in hand, and threw in his hat about ten minutes to one, with Young Dutch Sam and Tom Oliver—they all sported the blue bird's eye.—Flynn, who had arrived in a bumble post chaise and pair, soon followed, attended by Harry Holt and Jones the sailor boy, decked in green. As it was buzzed about that the hawks were abroad, little time was lost; all the preliminaries were adjusted with despatch, and at ten minutes past one o'clock the fight had commenced. Castles had all along been the favorite at 6 and 5 to 4, even 2 to 1 had been offered upon him, but on setting to 5 to 4 went a begging all round the ring.

THE FIGHT.

Round 1.—Not much ceremony; Paddy at work, bang left and right at the nob, which Castles returned ditto ditto, but no harm done. "Keep up your left, Paddy, and you're all right now." Paddy did so. "That's the ticket for soup," said his monitor; "Now mind yourself—you are all alone by yourself, and no one can help you." Castles opened out for slogging, but Paddy stopped, sparred, and closed; neither could get the lock, so they parted and sparred afresh. Paddy attacked and bolted in for a hustle—Bob caught hold with the right, swung Paddy a half round-about, and dealt a left-hander on the side of the head as he fell—"Well done, Bob, you shall have a public house of your own, my boy." A short and busy round.

2. Castles stretched his left like a poker, to take up ground, and threw in several feints with it, nearly all open handed. Both men closed, and tried to weave, but could not. In a struggle for the fall Paddy was thrown a dip flap on his head, a bothering fall, but he shook it off.

3. Paddy jobbed twice at the head. Bob missed his returns—they closed and had a queer twist. Castles got in a few right hand larder sounders, and threw Paddy, and fell himself.

4. Castles' left eye was puffed, from the left hand jobs of the preceding round, and was shortly after dark. He hit repeatedly out of distance. Paddy planted a heavy one on his breast, and Bob fell short in the return—several heavy exchanges followed, chiefly in favour of Flynn, as Castles' left hand was so frequently mashed. Paddy tried to take the lead—they closed, and both went down.

5. Paddy attacked—Castles invariably out of distance at first, but he soberly told with the left, and seized Flynn by the nape to fib, but Paddy was too good a judge—he dropped on his knees.

6. Bob let fly his left at the head pieces—a close, and a hard but short struggle—Castles under.

7. Castles stopped a smasher, and Paddy closed, got Bob's head a little in Chancery, and peppered his cone with an uphit or two, that drew his cork freely; both down in a rallying struggle. "First blood for St. Giles's."

8. Castles sported claret immense. Paddy went to work as soon as on his legs—take and give—a slaughtering turn—they closed, and Bob was thrown heavily. "Aye, now, whist of the public house now, Bob? you'll get it over the left, I think."

9. On coming to the scratch, it was soon that Pat had caught it on the *snorter*, and it was a *tie* in the *claret* line—Sparring for some time, when Pat jobbed his man on the *frontal* bone—mutual stopping, and neither within proper distance—at last Castles rushed in and pulled Pat on his knees.

10. Pat again down on his knees.

11. Castles on the defensive—stopped well with his right, but did not counter as he ought. A rally, and some wild in-fighting, when Pat was thrown, but Castles fell heavily himself from his exertion.

12. Pat again received a compliment on the *sneezer*, and bled profusely—Castles hit out of distance—Pat rushed to rally, when Castles caught him round the neck with his left, and hit up well with his right—finishing the round by dropping his man.

13. Castles caught a heavy slap on the right eye, and rushed in to punish, as in the last; but Pat "would not have it," and dropped from his grasp.

14. Pat now, in turn, caught a touch on his *ogle*, and his left "look-out" began to swell. Pat rushed in; but in the effort for the fall, finding Castles the stronger, he again went down—[murmurs from the friends of Castles.]

15. Pat cautious—kept out, Bob followed round the ring, and at last jobbed him with his left on the right eye. Good in-fighting, and Castles had him right and left on the nob. In the close, Paddy was thrown.

16. Good stopping on the part of Castles with his right; but his returns were not effective, and his left hand was continually open to hitting. A rally, in which some blows were exchanged, and Castles was thrown, weak.

17. The superior freshness of Flynn was now obvious, and he was the favourite at six to four.

18. Castles, after a pause, went in to fight. Pat was ready; a good rally followed in favour of Pat, who jobbed Castles several times in the *mug* both right and left. Bob was not idle, and at length drops his man with a left-handed jobber.

19. Castles again jobbed with his left, and Paddy's left winker was fast closing. Castles stopped a well intended visit to his right eye; and returned, right and left, the latter blow catching Pat in the throat, and sending him back against the ropes. He preserved his perpendicular, however, and again came to work. Castles met him, but was weak, and in the close both went down.

20. (Two to one on Flynn, from his apparent freshness.) Pat planted his left after one or two stops. A good rally, and interchange of hits. In the close, both down heavy.

21. A bustling round, in which heavy hits were exchanged. In the end Castles fell; both weak, and Castles the worst.

22. Castles jobbed with his left, and after some returns of compliments, Bob again put in a thrust hit with his left; but it was not effective. In the close Castles struggled for the fall; but Pat gave him his leg, and threw him cleverly.

In the 23d and 24th rounds both men were weak, and little mischief was done: at the end of both Paddy went down, to avoid exhausting his remaining strength in the struggle. To this Castles' friends strongly objected as unfair; but Paddy smiled, knowing that he was playing the "old soldier."

25. Pat now turned his attention to Castles' body, and popped in his left on his ribs; but Castles was not quick enough to seize the opening at the nob. A good manly rally, but in the end Castles was thrown heavily—Paddy upon him.

26. Bob hit out right and left, but the distance was disjudged. His left hand was still open, while his right trembled either from cold or injury. Paddy saw his time, went in, and hit Castles well up with his right. Castles broke away, but returned to business, and the fighting on both sides was good. In the end Paddy was forced.

It would be tedious to pursue the details of the rounds further; both men continued to fight game to the last, though getting gradually weaker. Castles kept out as much as possible to gain his wind, and certainly got a little better; but the superior stamina of Paddy enabled him to come stronger to the scratch. In the 34th round each was blind of an eye; but to the surprise of all, Castles' "*sooner*" eye was the last to fail. This, however, began to get queerer every round; and Paddy's seconds seeing that the season had arrived for bringing the contest to a conclusion, sent him in to finish, and in four more rounds, although Bob made a manly stand, he was hit completely blind, not having the slightest glimmer of light left. In this state the poor fellow, although able to have continued the fight in point of strength, said he could not fight any more, and the hat of victory was thrown up in favour of Paddy. The fight lasted an hour and eight minutes.

REMARKS.

The good judges were all floored by this result. There was, in fact, no comparison between Bob's sparring and his fighting. It was considered that he could have jobbed Paddy blind in the early part of the fight, but in this he failed; first, from his hitting with his left hand open, and then from neglecting to take advantage of opportunities which were offered him. In fact, as a pugilist, he has much to learn; and from being beaten by Flynn, who is only a natural fighter, although possessed of sound bottom and a good constitution, for the present he must rank very humbly in the minds of the *milling critics*. He fought, however, throughout with unshaken courage, and undoubtedly did his best. Paddy Flynn, by this second victory, has mounted still higher in the grade of excellence, and will now look out for some of the *top sawyers*. The weight of the men was nearly thirteen stone each. Both will show this day at the Tennis court, at Peter Crawley's benefit. The punishment was pretty equal; but when Castles left the ring he could not call friend from foe. Flynn's right hand was much puffed early in the fight, but he continued to use it to the last.

RURAL ECONOMIST.

FROM THE NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

FOXTAIL.

Allow me to call your attention as well as the attention of your readers to a kind of grass richly deserving the notice of the farmer. I refer to the proper foxtail, (*Alopecurus pratensis*) in its general appearance closely resembling timothy, or herds-grass. I have looked in vain for an account of it in the agricultural journals of Massachusetts, where many other grasses, less meritorious, have received considerable attention. Compared with herds-grass, it has the following advantages: 1st. it comes to maturity a month or six weeks sooner and may be cut accordingly. I have often seen the full grown heads on stalks more than five feet in length, as early as the last of May. 2d. In quality, I believe it will be found equal with herds-grass; in England it is considered superior, as a fodder for cattle. Our farmers are in the habit of cutting early in June, what is called spoargrass (*Poa pratensis*) foxtail is earlier than this, and in every respect superior. 3d. Foxtail, it is said grows equally well on dry or moist land; the latter, I believe to be more favorable to it, which its early growth seems to denote. It does not require any more attention than herds-grass.

If I mistake not, there are fields of it in your vicinity; if so, perhaps the statement I have made will receive some notice from those who cultivate it, as confirmed or contradicted by their experience.

METHOD OF SALTING BUTTER.

Take of sugar, one part—nitre one part; and clean salt two parts; heat them well together and put it by for use. To every pound of butter (when it is freed from the butter-milk) take one ounce of the preparation, and mix it thoroughly together. Butter salted in this manner and put down in tubs with a little melted butter poured over the surface, to fill every vacuity, before the top is put on, will keep for many years.

TO KEEP BUTTER FROM GROWING RANCID.

To one peck of fine salt add one ounce of crude sal ammoniac, and two ounces of salt-petre, both finely powdered, and mix them well together. With this mixture work your butter till the milk is entirely extracted; and then put it in firkins, salting it with the above preparation, to such a degree as to be palatable. This mixture is stronger than the clear salt, and of course less is required.

SIEVES, RIDDLES, WIRE WORK, PAPER MOULDS, &c.

THE Subscribers continue to manufacture Iron and Brass Sieves, from No. 1 to No. 60; Wire work for cellar windows, safes, railing and standing screens, and Dutch fans; Wire Safes; double and single Rolling Screens; Paper Moulds, and P. M. Vellum; Bird Cages; Rat Traps, &c.
may 24—3t* JOS. & IND. NICHOLS, 48 North Front street, Philad.

NEEDLES.

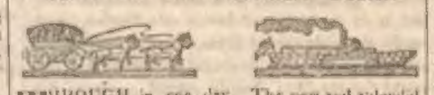
THE difficulty of procuring really good Needles has long been a general complaint among ladies. To obviate this, the subscriber has imported a "the new-invented drilled-eye counter-sunk Needles," warranted not to cut the thread. The assortment consists as under:
Sharps, from No. 5 to 12.
Embroidery or Milliners' Needles, from No. 7 to 10.
Darning Needles, from No. 3 to 10.
Betweens, for Tailors, Corset-makers, &c. No. 4 to 8.
For sale wholesale or retail.
may 24—e2t* WM. SIMPSON, No. 76 Chesnut street.

SITUATION WANTED.

AS an Assistant in a FEMALE SEMINARY, by a Female well qualified to assist in Teaching the necessary branches of English Education.

☞ A Note addressed to C. D. and left at this office, will be attended to. may 19—tf

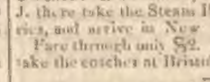
FARE REDUCED TO $2
CITIZENS' LINE FOR NEW YORK.



THROUGH in one day. The new and splendid Steam Boat Philadelphia, Capt. Z. W. Kethum, will leave Arch-street wharf, every morning, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock, for Burlington, Bristol and Bordentown. Passengers for New York will take the Coaches at Bordentown, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat New York, Capt. Jeffries, and arrive in New York the same afternoon.

Fare through only $2. Passengers for Easton, Pa. take the coaches at Bristol.

THREE O'CLOCK BOAT.



STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. Lawrie, leaves Arch-street wharf, every day, Sundays excepted, for Bordentown, at 3 o'clock, P. M. stopping at Burlington and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bordentown, the following morning, at 6 o'clock.

Travellers for New York can take this Boat, and go on the next morning by the daily line. Fare through $2. This will give an agreeable leisure hour to travellers in viewing the spacious domains of Joseph Bonaparte, within a quarter of a mile of that healthy and elegantly situated village, Bordentown.

Passage for TRENTON, in either Boat, 75 cents. Breakfasts and Dinners in these boats, 50 cents each. Baggage at the risk of the owners.

Porters furnished at the Offices, No. 8 Arch-street, and No. 32 North Third-street, opposite Heisket's City Hotel, where baggage sent the previous evening, will be taken in charge. may 12—tf

ANTI-SYPHILITIC SYRUP.

THE genuine Anti-syphilitic Syrup of Lafferteur, prepared and sold by Frederick Klett, at the north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price $1 per bottle. may 24—3me

LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE.

SAMUEL C. THORN respectfully informs his friends and the Public generally, that he has taken the Store No. 132 NORTH SECOND STREET, where he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of LADIES' FANCY SHOES, which he will dispose of Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest terms. An APPRENTICE WANTED.

☞ A few Gentlemen can be accommodated with BOARDING. may 17—3t*

PATENT SHOE THREADS,

AND a general assortment of SHOE FINDINGS, constantly kept for sale at the lowest prices, by
JOHN FOLLANSBEE,
Feb 9—6m 24 Lombard street, above Second.

WILLIAM H. MOORE,
UNDERTAKER,
No. 102½ Arch street, between Fifth and Sixth street, (south side.)

THE subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he keeps always on hand, a general assortment of coffins, of all sizes and patterns, plain or ornamented. Also, stuff of every description ready prepared which at the shortest notice, can be made to order. The whole business of Funerals will be attended to if desired, on very moderate terms, such as furnishing Hearse, Carriages, Shrouds, Scarfs, Crape, Gloves, Tee Boxes, &c.

The subscriber's intention is to devote his whole attention to the above named business.

N. B. Attendance at all hours. *Circumstances taken into consideration.* feb 23—6m

J. & T. WOOD & CO.
No. 65 Market street,

HAVE received by the late arrivals the following, which they offer on reasonable terms for Cash, or approved acceptances:
Plain Light Lavantine for Bonnets
Black Mode, 2, 3, 4, and 5-4
Figured Satin, No. 1, 2, and 3
Wire Ribbon, assorted
Plain and Edged Satin and Taffa Ribbons
Figured Gros de Nap Satin and Gauze do.
Gauze Cap Ribbons, Nos. 7 and 9
Figured and Plaid Silks for Bonnets and dresses
White, Black, Pink and assorted Sarsnet
Do. do. do. and do. Crape Lisse
Do. do. do. and Arcophine Crapes
Do. do. Green and do. French do.
Willow Sheets and Chip Plats
White, black, and assorted Florences
Do. do. and Scarlet Thibet Shawls
Gros de Nap, Grenadine and Gauze Scarfs and Scarfs
Silk It. Canvas, 4 and 5-4
Silk Lamb do 3-4 and 5-4
New style Grenadine, Cotepalry and Silk Robes
Plain Bobbinets, 4-8 and 6-4
Bobbt. Thread Lace, Caps, Pelerines
Do. Lace Veils and Collars
Linen, Floss or Gimp Thread
Plain and fig'd Swiss Muslin
Long and short kid and Silk Gloves
Men's and women's buskin, beaver and castor Gloves
Black and white silk Hose
Striped Bengal and flag Belts
White, black, and green Gauze Veils, plain and embroidered
Plain and fig'd silk Vesting
Silk and mixed silk Velvets
And an extensive assortment of Canton Silks, Nankeens, &c.

Also, 3000 pieces blue Nankeens, Nankin dye, entitled to debenture. april 26—3t

Brush and Bellows Manufactory.

WHOLESALE and retail, No. 253 Market Street, north side, between 6th and 7th streets, Philadelphia.
april 19—3mo JAMES C. COOPER.

CHARCOAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to No. 13 Dock street, where all orders for Oak and Pine Coal, will be thankfully received and immediately supplied, (in the City or Country adjacent) as the subscriber brings in and keeps constantly on hand a large supply. THOMAS KINSEY, Jr.
nov 27—1yr.

JUST PUBLISHED,

BIRCH'S PHILADELPHIA, in Eleven Plates, of the most interesting Subjects in the City, recording the last Subjects by fire, and removals since the year 1800. To be continued by a supplement to the Completion of the Vol. to be had at Mr. Dobson's 108 Chesnut Street or at 169 Cherry Street. april 26—tf

THE TEETH.

ALL persons (particularly parents) upon application to the advertiser, may receive information upon the preservation of the Teeth, more satisfactory than any that has ever yet been published. Advice gratis, charges moderate. Office No. 128 North 4th Street above Race. B. Williams, Dentist, removed from Vine Street. april 26—3mo

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

JOHN BUTTERWORTH respectfully informs the MACHINE MAKERS, MANUFACTURERS, and the Public generally, that he has taken into Co-partnership MATTHEW CARTWRIGHT, and that the business will in future be conducted by them under the firm of BUTTERWORTH & CARTWRIGHT, at No. 90 MARKET STREET, (under Clarke & Conover's Shoe Store,) and at No. 444 NORTH SECOND STREET, where all orders will be thankfully received and faithfully executed, and where every description of TIN WORK for Cotton and Woollen Machinery will be executed in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. On hand, a quantity of COMB-PLATE and CLEANERS, SHUTTLE TIPS and EYES. Also, a good assortment of TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail.

N. B. J. B. renders his grateful acknowledgments to the Public for the liberal patronage hertofore received, and hopes the *Firm* may receive and merit a continuance of the same. april 26—6w

MINERAL WATER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Philadelphia, that he has established a fountain of this delightful beverage (equal), if not superior, to that procured in their city) at his store, No. 81 William street, between Liberty and Maiden lane, New York; where he hopes, by his individual attention, to render it worthy the notice of Philadelphians, and to do away the imputation so frequently cast against our mineral water when on a visit to this city.
New York, May 10—6t WM. L. RUSHTON.

BOOTS AT $2 50 ONLY.

THE Subscriber has just received a small invoice of Gentlemen's very superior Copper nailed Boots, which he will retail at Two Dollars and fifty Cents.

ALSO, Youth's Boots, at $1 50, with a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fancy and common shoes, of his own manufacture, which he will sell at moderate prices.
may 9—tf SAMUEL D. BREED, No. 6 North Sixth street.

REMOVAL.

P. VAN PELT, Druggist, has removed to No. 117, North East corner of Spruce and Fourth street.
march 15—6m*

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,
No. 68 CHESNUT STREET.
may 26—1yr

Dr. BROWN'S PULMONARY SPECIFIC.

DR. BROWN'S celebrated Pulmonary Specific, for the cure of Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, &c. for sale at Frederick Klett's wholesale and retail drug store, north-east corner of Callowhill and Second streets, Philad. price 75 cents per bottle. may 24—6mo

LIVERY STABLES.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the customers of the livery stables lately occupied by Mr. William Allen, in Sixth street, between Market and Arch, that he has rented the said establishment, where he solicits a continuance of the stable custom; and, by strict attention on his part, confidently risks his reputation to deserve it. Horses, Carriages, and Gigs for hire as usual.
may 17—3t* LEWIS GRISKEY.

SCYTHES.

PASSMORE, Barnes, Harris, Scarlett, Darling, Wall, Cope, Griffin, Waldron, and Mullin's and Garrett's GRASS SCYTHES.

Griffin, Waldron, Harris, Mullin, and Diggin's GRAIN SCYTHES.

Kerlin and Modernell's SICKLES.

Goodyear's HAY and MANURE FORKS.

Darby and Wimsicket STONES.

GRAIN CRADLES, RAKES, SNEEDS, &c. &c.

For sale at No. 57 Market street, by
may 17—tf SIMPLEY & BARTRAM.

SICKLES.

OGELSBY having declined the manufactory of Sickles the Subscriber offers for sale those made by a former apprentice, of similar shape and quality. THUESMAN'S SICKLES will be found an excellent substitute for Ogelsby's, which in former years were so extensively approved.—Also, American and English Corn and Grass Scythes, of all the approved stamps, with an excellent assortment of new Hardware and Cutlery.

JOSEPH P. HORNOR, Agent,
may 24—3t* No. 47 Market street.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
111 Chesnut st. corner Franklin place.

HASTINGS & CHESTER have just received a further supply of the various descriptions of Carpeting, which enables them to offer an assortment of Superfine Brussels, Brussels, extra superfine, superfine, and fine Kidderminster, superfine and fine Scotch, striped and plaid Venetian carpeting, equal to any in the United States. They have also lately received a small assortment of India Matting, one case Embossed and Waxed Mercerett of various colours, one case of Crimson Satin Damask, one case Printed Baizes, one Sale plain Baizes, and 12 cases Harris's Patent English Floor Cloth. All of which, with their former stock, they are prepared to sell at low prices, and on accommodating terms.
may 24—3t

TO THE LADIES.

MR. W. G. KENT respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia that he is just arrived from Paris (Europe) and will engage to wash, in a few minutes, any Lady that may please to honour him with her commands, to Dress her own Hair with ease and elegance. Mr. W. G. K. also informs the ladies, that he has brought with him two of the most valuable articles that were ever imported into the United States. The first is the Chinese Wash, for the growth and preservation of the hair. This article was considered by the Ladies in England to far excel Macassar oil, bear's grease, or any other article now in use. It clears the head of scurf, prevents the hair from falling off or turning grey, and leaves a beautiful silky gloss, besides having the advantage of not making it greasy. The other is an article extracted from flowers, called Circassian Lotion; it is considered by the Ladies of Europe far superior to Gowland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, or any other compound, for the removal of pimples, freckles, effects of the sun, or cold weather. The invaluable article will cleanse the skin of any scorbutic humour, and will insure a beautiful complexion until the latest period. These articles are sold by Mr. Vernon, perfumer, No. 3 South Front street; Mr. Tait, No. 17 Arcade; Mr. J. Hardy, No. 6 South Fourth street; and Mr. Fairchild, No. 26 1-2 South Second street; where cards of terms for teaching may be obtained. may 24—6t

UNITED STATES MAIL STAGE.

From Philadelphia to Lancaster, via Valley Forge, Kimberton, Yellow Springs, Morgantown, Churchtown, and New Holland, leaves Philadelphia, (Union Hotel, Vaughan's, No. 244 Market street,) every 3d, 4th, and 7th, day of the week, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and arrives in Lancaster in the evening of the same days.

Returning—leaves Lancaster (Wm. Cooper's Hotel) every 3d, 4th, and 6th, day of the week, at 6 o'clock, A. M. arrives in Philadelphia in the afternoon.

The whole line will be run with four horse teams.
Fare four dollars.
Way passengers six cents per mile.
Baggage at the owner's risk. april 12—3m

Warranted water proof boots and shoes.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced manufacturing Water Proof Boots and Shoes of different qualities on as reasonable terms as they can be had in the city of Philadelphia.
Jan 19—6mo JOEL W. FOLWELL, Agent, 318 North Front street.

COPPER WAREHOUSE.

FRANCIS HARLEY, Sen. Coppersmith, 78 South Front street, above Walnut, has constantly on hand of his own manufacturing, COPPER and BRASS KETTLES calculated for washing, dairy or preserving, Saucepans, Tea Kettles, KETTLES of all kinds and WORMS, with a general assortment of COPPER WARE for domestic use. He keeps constantly on hand, Tin *plates* in boxes, *Block Tin, Lead Spelter, Wire* of all sizes, Boxes, Block Lead Pots, &c. at the very lowest prices.

Old metals bought, or taken in payment. Feb 16—1y

Artificial Flowers, Patterns, &c.

MISS ST. MARTIN, No. 296 Broadway, New York, being extensively engaged in manufacturing and importing artificial flowers, offers them at wholesale and retail on the most reasonable terms, and invites the orders of country merchants and milliners. Patterns for every style of lace, muslin, bead and rug work, for caps, collars, bags, mats, &c. &c. of the latest fashions in great variety always on hand.

Miss St. M. the *only Repairer of damaged Leghorn* in America, will execute all orders in that department of her business as usual. march 15—1m

SOUTHERN FEATHERS.

8000 Wt. Prime Southern Feathers, put up in cases from 30 to 40 wt. to suit purchasers, which will be sold very low on application to
BARTLESON & HARMER,
feb 23—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine streets.

STRAW BONNETS.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

LYDIA C. ALLEN takes this method of informing the ladies in general, that she manufactures and has for sale, American and English Straw Bonnets of the latest pattern, and made in the neatest style, at No. 14 North Second street, 2d door above Arch, upper side, where she wishes them to call and examine for themselves.

N. B. A general assortment of Children's Straw and Gimp. march 26—12t

THE FEMALE'S SPECIFIC.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED.

THIS Medicine, the never failing powers of which can be proved by references to ladies of the greatest respectability in this city, can always be had at No. 169 PINE STREET, where application can be made either by letter, or personally. feb 16—1y

MR. HENDERSON

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has removed to the North West corner of Elevent